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CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW 1-3 APRIL

LD041850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The 94th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow from 1-3 April. Taking part were representatives of the member countries of the Executive Committee: Deputy heads of Government of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Also taking part in the work of the Executive Committee was a representative of Yugoslavia.

The participants held a preliminary discussion of material prepared in CEMA organs on questions to be discussed at the forthcoming CEMA meeting. CEMA's readiness was again confirmed to continue a constructive dialog with the EEC in order to work out mutually acceptable decisions on questions of principle and the conclusion of agreements which would promote the development of equal and mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between CEMA and EEC countries and between the two organizations in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The necessity for the EEC to make constructive steps in this direction was also stressed.

Report on Proceedings

LD042242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1814 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 April, TASS--From 1 to 3 April, the 9th session of the CEMA Executive Committee took place in Moscow.

The Executive Committee discussed the course of the preparation of agreements being worked out in the CEMA organs with a view to realizing measures of long-term special-purpose cooperation programs. These agreements relate, above all, to cooperation in the specialization and coordination of the production of requipment for the major branches of industry and also the production of high-productivity and technically progressive kinds of metal-working equipment, including machines with numerical program control. The concrete tasks of the further cooperation between CEMA member countries were determined, proceeding from the need for the fuller meeting of their needs in these forms of equipment. Measures were outlined which are directed toward the timely signing of the agreements under preparation.

Approval was given at the session of the Executive Committee for a "plan of work for 1981-85 in the realization of measures envisaged in the long-term special-purpose program of cooperation for the development of transport links between the CEMA member countries," which creates the prerequisites for clear and agreed actions by the CEMA member countries in solving tasks concerning the development of all kinds of transport and the perfection of its technical base.

The Executive Committee considered information on the March meeting of the drafting group of experts of the CEMA Secretariat and CEMA member countries with EEC experts for the preparation of a joint draft agreement. There was reaffirmation of the readiness of the CEMA to continue a constructive dialog with the EEC for the purposes of working out mutually acceptable decisions on matters of principle and on the conclusion of an agreement which would promote the development of equal and mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation between CEMA member countries and EEC member countries and also between both organizations in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the need was stressed for constructive steps in this direction by the EEC.

Certain other questions concerning the economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the CEMA member countries were considered. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Fedor Mikhaylovich Burlatskiy, professor at the Institute of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades. In opening today's discussion on events of international life, I would like to cite the following words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: All the amassed experience and the existing international situation, particularly the facts of recent times, obliges us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace, to remember our historic responsibility for the fates of our homeland and the whole of mankind. These words are from the speech by Comrade Brezhnev at the presentation of the Lenin Prize for his books "The Virgin Lands," "Little Land" and "Rebirth," and his untiring struggle for peace.

The speech by the Soviet leader last week was flashed around the whole world. It was quoted and commented on by papers, the press, the radio, politicians and ordinary people in various countries. Progressive publications noted that the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are imbued with the aspiration for peace, glorify peaceful creative labor, and that in the speech of Comrade Brezhnev there were expressed the unshakable principles of the Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. The more effort and means are expended by the United States and its allies on armaments, the more actively the militaristic circles of these countries try to supplant detente by confrontation, and the more strongly they fan up a war psychosis, the more attentively and hopefully do the people in the world follow the position of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community.

Socialist Countries Unity

Of great significance for the preservation of peace and detente is the cohesion of the socialist countries. This cohesion was once again demonstrated at the 12th Congress of the MSZMP which was held recently.

[Burlatskiy] The 12th MSZMP Congress demonstrated not only the unity of the socialist countries but also the offensive character of the policies of the socialist community in the struggle for strengthening European security, for peace throughout the whole world, and for the prevention of new threats which have arisen as the result of the policies of the imperialist circles.

At the congress it was stressed that Hungary, like the other countries of the socialist community, is in favor of a successful convention of the Madrid meeting and for convening in the near future a European conference at which measures for strengthening trust and military detente would be discussed. The Hungarian communists declared that they will exert all efforts to achieve a speedy ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on SALT II and to postpone the implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of countries in Western Europe. For only by this means can realistic conditions be created for further talks on the reduction of armaments.

From this point of view, of great significance for me is also the initiative which has been manifested by the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers Party, who have come out with a proposal to convene a conference of European communist and workers parties in order to work out an appeal on the question of deployment of new missiles in Western Europe and in general to debate problems of the struggle for strengthening European security. This proposal shows that the communist and workers parties of Europe, the countries of the socialist community, are holding the initiative in their hands, aimed at not allowing the wrecking of international detente and not allowing a return to the cold war.

Status of Detente

[Sobolev] I would like to note also that in recent times a serious threat to security in Europe has arisen as the result of the militaristic plans of the United States and its allies in Western Europe. Is that not true, Radomir Georgiyevich?

[Bogdanov] True. Over Western Europe, which represents one of the most overpopulated corners of the earth, there is looming a very serious threat. If one is to turn to the strategic thinking of American military men, then it appears that Pentagon planners for a long time now have been seeking ways of enhancing American strategy in such a manner as to exclude the territory of the United States from a strike in case of a new world war being unleashed. Approximately a year ago in Washington a conference was held on the question of a nuclear war. Influential American military officials took part in this conference. One during the course of this conference repeatedly expressed the opinion that it is necessary to remove the strategic weapons of the United States in two directions--away from the territory of the states, firstly to take them out to sea, and secondly to concentrate them on the territory of other countries. Of course Western Europe was among those in mind.

What then is the specific point of the matter? Last December NATO adopted a decision on deploying on the territory of Western Europe 572 units of new--and I stress this--qualitatively new weapons. I would like to make one remark here. In Vienna an agreement was signed on limiting strategic armaments which is called SALT II. This agreement has a protocol which contains a very important clause which states that each side takes upon itself the obligation not to deploy cruise missiles, which have a range of over 600 km or 360 miles, at launch sites which are land and sea based. Why was such a limitation chosen for the protocol? Because a 360-mile limitation on range is of the utmost significance, inasmuch as European-based weapons of such a range cannot reach the territory of the Soviet Union. This means that a decision has been adopted which represents a direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union. It creates a new situation in Europe.

[Sobolev] We are talking about the NATO decision on deployment of new missiles.

[Bogdanov] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko both quite clearly declared that the Soviet Union will not remain indifferent to this step by the West and will undertaken corresponding measures. This is our lawful right.

[Sobolev] This means that the danger then to Europe is expressed particularly in stockpiling weapons, both on the territory of Europe and in the waters which surround it. The NATO countries, incidentally, judging by everything, are preparing to stockpile them at an increasingly rapid rate.

In recent days the military budget of Britain was published for the financial year 1980-81, and the new military budget of the United States is being examined by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The military budget of Britain naturally is much more modest, but in general they resemble one another--their proportions, their tendencies, but first and foremost by the fact that here and over there military expenditures are being significantly increased.

[Bogdanov] Starting in 1968 there has occurred a progressive, and I would have said spasmodic increase in the military budgets of the United States. In 1960 this budget constituted $77.3 billion, which in 1981 it already constitutes $142.7 billion.

[Sobolev] This is the basic expenditures at comparable prices, and with additional allocations the new military budget approved by the Senate committee comes to $170 billion.

[Bogdanov] A projection has already been made and calculated up to 1985 that the American military budget, taking into account allowances for inflation, will increase annually by 5 percent at fixed prices [v posloyannykh termakh].

[Burlatskiy] Radomir Georgiyevich, I think that the most dramatic thing which has occurred in recent times in U.S. policy is contained as it were in those figures which you are citing, in other words in the progressive growth in the military budget. In this way the policy of further stepping up militarization is becoming an irreversible law for a certain period in the historical future.

[Bobolev] The current U.S. budget foresses the creation of new powerful nuclear missile systems, and discussion is at present in progress about them in the press in the United States, as to whether these systems are necessary--are they efficient and can they really ensure the security of the United States?

[Burlatskiy] The discussions at the moment are revolving around the MX system, which threatens to suck $34 billion out of the pockets of taxpayers.

[Sobolev] These are so-called mobile missiles, for each of which numerous launching shafts must be prepared, linked by special roads.

[Bogdanov] Indeed, after all, in order to deploy 200 MX missiles the United States will require territory equivalent in size to the state of Connecticut. The question arises as to where these 200 MX missiles will be deployed. The governor of Nevada and the governor of Utah, where there are also plans to deploy these missiles, categorically refuse to accept them on their territories, because one key question is unclear, namely, what significance the appearance of 200 of these monsters, which will move about in tunnels of many miles in length, will have for the ecology of these states and for the lives of future generations.

[Burlatskiy] Here it seems to me there is a more fundamental aspect to this issue. It seems to me that in U.S. policy and in the policy as a whole of the least realistic--if one can put it that way--circles of the West an erroneous premise prevails connected with the relationship between the bomb and security. The impression is as if these people really believe that more thermonuclear weapons and more thermonuclear bombs provide more security, although in actual fact it is completely otherwise. More bombs and more missiles on one side will mean more bombs and more missiles on the other, and there is a start to an irreversible process of a race, which definitely does not strengthen the security of the United States but on the contrary places it in greater jeopardy.

[Sobolev] I would like to return again to military budgets. You, Radomir Georgiyevich, were saying that the U.S. military program does not meet with the approval of sober-minded politicians. It must be said that Britain's armaments program also is not being unanimously welcomed by all politicians in that country. The British military budget also proposes the construction of a number of large-scale nuclear missile systems. In particular it is well known that Britain has agreed to accept on to its soil 160 Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles produced in the United States, and besides this it is intending to renew its missile-carrying submarine fleet and replace its Polaris missiles with American Trident missiles. But the fate of the British Tridents, unlike the American Tridents, has not yet been decided. They are built in the United States and British military specialists are objecting to the purchase of these Tridents. They think they could be replaced by additional cruise missiles. This debate among British military specialists has revealed afresh the longstanding hypocrisy of NATO military circles.

I will explain what I mean: You remember how events developed at the end of last year. There was the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, in the preparation of which our country demonstrated the maximum of goodwill. Then Leonid Ilich Brezhnev came out with his well-known program of peace initiatives during the GDR's 30th anniversary festivities in Berlin in October. This program again displayed the goodwill of our country inasmuch as it expressed the readiness of the Soviet Union to carry out unilateral measures, namely, the withdrawal of a large-scale contingent of troops and armaments, and a proposal was made that talks be held on strengthening measures of trust.

However, the next NATO session in December responded to these proposals by a decision to deploy in Western Europe almost 600 new American medium-range nuclear missiles. In order, so to speak, to blot out the impression of the incongruity and inadequacy of this response to the Soviet peace initiatives Western propaganda attempted to present the installation of these new missiles as an updating of armaments and modernization. But now British military specialists are proposing to decline the purchase of American Tridents and attempting to prove that the Tomahawk cruise missiles--the same missiles which are to be installed in Western Europe--fully correspond in their effect to the Trident ICBM's.

[Bogdanov] In Europe of late in connection with the general exacerbation of the situation and the growth of tension the thought is very actively being tossed around that the sphere of NATO should be expanded and NATO's so-called responsibility extended. If one translates this into normal human language, it means that NATO should somehow obtain the right to interfere in all areas which constitute a danger to NATO policy.

[Burlatskiy] I can refer in this connection to the coming meeting on 12 May in Brussels of the defense ministers of the Western European member countries of NATO with the exception of France and Iceland. This meeting precedes the NATO defense ministers' session, which will be held on 13-14 May. As reported by LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, a bulletin close to NATO circles, the meeting of the Eurogroup which will be held under the chairmanship--and this is also indicative--of Apel, the FRG defense minister, will be devoted to a discussion of problems connected with the creation and preassignment of a so-called rapid deployment force and the participation in it of the bloc's European countries.

Nevertheless, this unity, which is as it were being demonstrated by the NATO countries and as a whole by Western Europe in conjuction with the United States, does not in actual fact look so uniform as it might seem.

Olympic Boycott

[Sobolev] I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to the fact that among the people who are refusing to submit to Washington's diktat a special public group, the athletes, now stands out. Through the endeavors of President Carter they are having not so much to train and struggle for high results as to struggle for the right to take part in the competitions at the Moscow Olympic games. Altogether in this struggle the athletes are displaying fine sporting qualities. Their training is obviously a help.

Here is what the German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes in its editorial: The boycott of the Olympics is suffering more and more defeats. The Soviet Union is calmly observing how Western governments are publicly insisting on the boycott while sports organizations meanwhile are stating that they will go to Moscow. Jimmy Carter's actions, the newspaper writes, which moreover were not agreed to either with their allies or with American atheletes, are being presented more and more as a major political error. The West wanted the Olympic games, or rather to boycott them, to damage the prestige of the Soviet Union. Now the West itself is suffering this damage.

[Burlatskiy] Yes, and this can be said not only about the attitude of the West European countries towards U.S. policy on boycotting the Olympic games. In a recent editorial article the New York TIMES said that, although over 2 months have passed since the beginning of the Afghan events, the NATO countries have not yet really set about devising a joint policy. The Europeans complain, the newspaper goes on to write, that the Americans' retaliatory measures have been more like fireworks, alleging that they do not see at the basis of these measures a coordinated strategy or a unified aim.

[Sobolev] But if one is to speak of attempts to achieve such a unified strategy it must be noted that they have distance but not the aim. They also include Beijing, which is as it were moving to meet halfway the wishes of the West. This week a lengthy speech by Deng Xiaoping, the PRC vice premier, to cadre workers was published. Although the report itself was dated 16 January, it expounds the plans valid also today of the Beijing leadership in the domestic and foreign spheres.

[Burlatskiy] And it must be said that this lengthy report does not once mention the word "detente." On the contrary, appraising the situation in the world in the 1980s as a whole, Deng Xiaoping with a certain amount of satisfaction, I would say, speaks of the fact that the present decade is fraught with peril. This stance of the Chinese leadership undoubtedly creates additional difficulties in the way of strengthening the relaxation of international tension. I would like to refer to the appraisal as a whole of the Beijing leaders' policy which is contained in an article recently published in the West German WELT AM SONNTAG by its Beijing correspondent.

The article contains a very interesting passage, dealing with what China is at present offering the West. The correspondent writes of the fact that China is offering the West. The correspondent writes of the fact that China is offering the West at present not less but even more than previously and enumerates the following contributions of China to world politics.

First, China ties down Soviet divisions on its northern border. Second, China is at present the only pro-Western--as the correspondent puts it--factor of stability on the Asian Continent. Third, China is a burden to the Soviet Union despite the policy of detente and treaties with the West. China, the newspaper claims, is the only power which is giving military support to Pakistan and also presenting military and moral aid to the so-called Afghan resistance. Well, it is easy to see that it is not for its contribution to the struggle for a relaxation of tension or for a strengthening of peace that the West values China.

U.S. Human Rights Posture

[Sobolev] On the subject of the aspirations of the authors of the U.S. present foreign policy to replace detente with confrontation, one must also say that in order to achieve the aims of this policy the United States is exploiting the matter of human rights. The United States undertook such attempts also at the 36th Session of the UN Human Rights Commission held last week. But the United States did not fully achieve the goal it had set for itself. In return the session discussed the discrimination of citizens in the United States itself, in virtually all spheres--both according to the color of skin and on class grounds, discrimination against women and quite simply the violation of the rights of American citizens if the police had doubts about them being 100 percent trustworthy.

[Bogdanov] And what specifically is taking place in the United States itself? The Senate for all intents and purposes has refused to ratify an amendment to the constitution ensuring equal rights to women on par with men. And the latest fact: The U.S. Communist Party has expressed resolute protest in connection with an act of political discrimination and in connection with the gross violation by the authorities of Ohio of voting rights, expressed in the refusal to register as candidates for the posts of president and vice president in the present elections Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, and Angela Davis, prominent social activist and active struggler against racism. The communist (Nagin) also was not allowed to stand for the U.S. Senate from this state. This discriminatory decision, violating basic political rights, was adopted despite the fact that 10,000 inhabitants of Ohio put their signatures under a petition supporting candidates of the U.S. Communist Party--this is twice as many as is needed according to the laws of this state to take part in the election campaign.

[Sobolev] In connection with the question of human rights the recently published draft regulations of the CIA seem strange to me. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE says that previously the CIA carried out abuses by stealth. In particular, it resorted to spying over fellow countrymen and this spying was carried out by it in half the cases, as the paper says, on the instructions of the White House. Now these abuses, too, according to the new regulations, become quite legal. The draft regulations sanction shadowing, tapping telephone conversations, the penetration of other people's houses, the placement of eavesdropping devices, the use of informers and the secret examination of documentation and so on. Well, it is easy to imagine what liberties the CIA will be getting when operating abroad if such rights are granted to it within the United States.

U.S.-Iranian Situation

[Bogdanov] However, infringements by Washington against the rights of other peoples have already led to such a serious defeat for U.S. foreign policy that it is time to learn a lesson from them. Iran might serve as an example. And turning to the Iranian-American conflict I will quote the Swiss paper LA SUISSE.

According to this paper President Carter yet again last week exceeded the level of his incompetence. This jump took place after the publication in Iran of Carter's message to Ayatollah Khomeyni. The message, in particular, admitted that the United States had committed mistakes in Iran while the shah was in power. Official Washington, which probably hoped that the admission would remain confidential, reacted to the publication of this letter in the spirit of so to speak, it is not me and the lie is not mine. And the Swiss paper LA SUISSE responded so scathingly to this behavior of the head of the Washington administration, one must assume, because it resented how its fellow countrymen had been treated since the message was conveyed by Swiss diplomats who confirmed that the fact, so to speak, had taken place.

[Burlatskiy] That is very interesting. This letter admits quite unambiguously that the United States committed mistakes towards Iran but the letter continues with another sentence: Under tension, President Carter wrote, statesmen can commit mistakes. The question arises: Who created this tension? And who, as a result, brought about the mistakes? This tension was created by the United States. This is a vicious circle: The Americans create tension themselves, in conditions of this tension they commit mistakes and who has to pay for these mistakes? In our nuclear missile age, in conditions of nuclear confrontation, any such mistake might lead to catastrophe.

U.S. Mideast Policy

[Sobolev] In conclusion I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to yet another region where mistakes by the United States are also highly fraught with serious consequences both for the peoples of this region and also for the situation in the world as a whole. This week the Security Council resumed an examination of the situation in the Near East on the demand of the Arab countries in connection with new manifestations of Israel's annexionist and aggressive policy. It was not so long ago that the Security Council already discussed the situation in this region and adopted a resolution condemning the building of militarized settlements on occupied Arab territories. There are now more than 100 of these settlements. Even the United States--it is true incidentally by mistake--voted for this resolution. But Israel responded to this resolution in a highly defiant manner. She began a new program of building these settlements and Begin, the prime minister of Israel, even intends, as the radio of the Israeli Army reported, to introduce a law permitting the mass settlement of Israelis on territory captured from the Arabs.

The defiant behavior by the Tel Aviv authorities is explained naturally by the patronage of the United States and also by the fact that Egypt has committed betrayal and As-Sadat signed the Camp David separate agreements. Although As-Sadat assures the Egyptians that this has been done in their interests, protests against his domestic and foreign policy are spreading and last week these protests became particularly extensive. And in Damascus Ash-Shadhili, former chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, announced the creation of the Egyptian Patriotic Front which is made up of a number of opposition organizations. The front's program is the abrogation of the treacherous treaty, elimination of aggressive American bases on the territory of Egypt, satisfaction of the rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of the economy from the dominance of foreign capital. As regards the Camp David deal then the cracks in it are becoming increasingly noticeable.

The autonomy of the Palestinians on the occupied territories was one of the important points of the so-called peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Well, as borne out by the magazine NEWSWEEK, despite the 10 months of talks on this autonomy the participants in the talks are still far from their goal.

[Bogdanov] As-Sadat, the magazine says, desperately needs some sign of progress and he is hoping that Carter will convince Begin of the need to make concessions. However, as a UPI correspondent reported, the Israeli cabinet is counting on the fact that in a year of presidential elections the American administration will obey the Zionists from Tel Aviv for the sake of the votes of American Zionists. And finally, there is a mass of unsettled matters in these talks. NEWSWEEK magazine says that agreement was reached on unimportant controversial problems, such as allowing the Palestinians to be in charge of their own schools. No progress was achieved on the main issues, for instance, on control over land and water resources. There is still a more important issue--about the armed control of these territories which belonged to the Arabs and which are now occupied by Israel. This, in particular, is what Prime Minister Begin said on this matter: We, he said, will not allow anyone to tell us where and how we are to station our army on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza sector. But in this case what remains to be discussed? Begin himself asks this question. Well, the question is fully justified above all not because of the disagreement but because of the fact that even if agreement is reached between Tel Aviv and Cairo, the matter of self-determination for the Palestinians will not have been settled, and consequently the whole Near East problem. The struggle of the Arabs will continue.

[Sobolev] Summing up the results, I would like to say even those facts of international life which we have been able to review today in our conversation show that the militarist aspirations of the United States are meeting with a rebuff in various parts of the world and that as a result it is not these aspirations which determine the course of world development in our times inasmuch as peoples are interested in strengthening detente and international security. All progressive and peace-loving forces and all those who cherish world peace are vitally interested in rebuffing the sinister designs of imperialism and safeguarding detente and peaceful cooperation between peoples. This is stated in the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Danish Communist Party which is in progress right now. Life has shown, the greetings say further on, that the policy of detente has deep roots and is based on a mighty force. Therefore there are all grounds for looking to the future with optimism.

On this we end our broadcast. Thanks for your attention and all the best to you.

CIA SUPPLIES AFGHAN REBELS WITH CHEMICAL GRENADES

LD041720 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The American CIA is supplying mercenary gangs in Afghanistan with grenades filled with war gases. The gases are [words indistinct] and in high concentration they cause death.

Grenades marked "Made in Goldsboro, Pennsylvania," were captured when one of the gangs which had crossed from Pakistan was broken down.

DPA Report

LD052050 Hamburg DPA in German 1457 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berne--APN has accused the American CIA of equipping the Afghan rebels with poison gas grenades. An APN report from Kabul, issued by the Soviet Embassy in Berne on Thursday (3 April), says that such grenades were recently found in "bandit" vehicles after a skirmish between a "gang of about 40 men" and an Afghan-Soviet patrol.

According to the agency, the grenades bore the stamp "C-S 517 made in Carlsburg, Pennsylvania 15681, USA." They were filled with C-S poison gas, which paralyzes the respiratory organs and blinds people for a brief period. Higher concentrations of the gas can prove fatal.

During the skirmish, the report says, [words indistinct] 24 members of the gang, trained under American supervision, were killed; the others were wounded. Two surrendered and one escapted. Two of the dead were Chinese nationals.

RATHER PROGRAM ON AFGHANISTAN 'WRITTEN IN WASHINGTON'

LD051918 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

["Farce on American Television"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, April 5, TASS--The provocative propaganda campaign launched by the Carter administration around the developments in Afghanistan has been steadily losing momentum of late, despite all the attempts of its initiators to keep the military hysteria artificially at the same level.

That is precisely why the U.S. administration decided to resort to new unseemly methods of disinformation in order to whip up anti-Soviet chauvinist sentiments in the country the U.S. television joined in the campaign on Brzezinski's orders.

The bourgeois press broadly advertised in advance, a series of T.V. programmes started today by Dan Rather, C.B.S. newsman and the highest paid journalist in the United States. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that Dan Rather has just returned from a secret six day tour of Afghanistan. He was accompanied by a group of six people. Among them, according to the newspaper, was one Iden Frye from a Harvard Institute of Middle East Studies who speaks Farsi and Pushtu and who, judging from his appearance, is most likely a CIA agent.

In an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Dan Rather repeated the false assertions that the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan is allegedly using nerve gas and that it allegedly intends to resort to genocide methods. In other words attempts are being made to use a low-standard show staged by the White House for a T.V. newscast.

To stage such T.V. programmes Dan Rather did not have to go to Afghanistan or to grow a beard and dress like an Afghan which he did, according to his own story: In any case the script of the broadcast was written long before the voyage at no other place but Washington.

Incidentally, Rather and his group crossed into Afghanistan using the same methods and routes employed by the Central Intelligence Agency to dispatch armed gangs from Pakistan to Afghan territory for terrorising the civilian population.

It should be mentioned that Walter Cronkite from whom D. Rather has taken over as the C.B.S. evening newscaster had never resorted to such methods of deception and slander during his entire career as a T.V. journalist.

POWELL REMARKS ON U.S. APPROACH TO IRAN

LD041930 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 4, TASS--Threats to Iran continue coming from the Potomac River banks. Speaking at a press conference, Jody Powell, official spokesman of the White House, stated that the Iranian authorities should "carefully consider the full implications" of the situation with the hostages, the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, who are held on charges of espionage.

Correspondents drew the spokesman's attention to the fact that the word "implications" sounds in his mouth as a threat to Iran. In reply he stated that he was not going to "interpret" the word.

Moscow Persian Commentary

NC051802 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Washington is continuing to threaten Iran. Official White House spokesman Powell said at a recent press conference that the Iranian authorities should carefully consider the full implications of the situation of the American hostages, that is the employees of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, who are being held on espionage charges.

The Washington POST, commenting on these remarks by the White House spokesman, described them as a tacit threat alluding to the possible implementation of Carter's threat to impose stricter economic and political sanctions against Iran. The New York TIMES expresses a similar view and states that it is not yet clear how long the U.S. Government will wait and when it will introduce new sanctions. According to ABC television, Washington has decided to wait until Sunday and until Iran determines the hostages' destiny.

The well-known commentator Reston, while referring to the Carter administration's definite refusal to recognize the responsibility of the United States in crimes committed by the former shah against the Iranian people, writes: The reason behind this claim that confessing to our past mistakes in Iran would be a disaster is not very clear. We have committed so many crimes in recent years in various countries of the world that it is incorrect to claim that Iran is allegedly the only country where we pursued a correct policy.

GLAZUNOV COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

LD070432 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Characterizing the foreign policy of the present Washington administration, the well-known American personality George Ball has noted: In Europe and in the Middle East, America is considered to be a maddened elephant which has lost its way and is trampling (?everything). But if we wish to talk concretely about the American-Iranian conflict, Washington here has primarily lost itself in time. That is to say the United States is behaving as though we were not in the 1980s but in the times when international problems were solved through gunboat diplomacy in accordance with the imperial policy of colonial conquests and spheres of influence. In the last few days, the situation concerning Iran has become particularly tense. At the same time, an attempt is being made to mislead international public opinion about the true state of affairs. Thus dust was thrown into the eyes of international public opinion, for instance, in the question of the messages sent by President Carter to the Iranian leaders. How many speculations were made in this connection? The point is the hostage problem is being used as a pretext in Washington's strategic plans because Washington intends to assure for itself solid positions in the Persian Gulf area. In fact, the hostage question, as the special commission of the American congress admitted some days ago, could have been solved at the very least on four occasions, solved in a way that would not have undermined the prestige of the United States.

Washington, however, did not take advantage of these occasions for the simple reason that without the hostages there would be no pretext for the policy of blackmail and threats which it now conducts in an attempt to bring Iran back into the orbit if its influence. Only a few days ago Presidential Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said that in its actions toward Iran Washington did not intend to rely only on the UN resolution. He noted that the United States should show that its might would be used if America's interests required that, and that might is not somewhere thousands of miles away; it is already close to the shores of Iran in the form of a huge naval armada with planes and marines ready for landing. The idea is also being expressed by citing the possible use of nuclear weapons and by all that is done and said in order to intimidate Iran and make it capitulate to America's will. A new wave of threats against the revolutionary Iran can only add to people's anxiety. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has again warned against the use of force in the Iranian-American conflict. The leader of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni, in an address read at a mass meeting in Tehran devoted to the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic, accused Washington of organizing a political plot against Iran. He warned that the Carter administration's policy of blackmail and threats, including the use of armed force, cannot lead to a just solution of the American-Iranian crisis.

SHRAGIN SCORES U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAN

LD062003 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Vikter Shragin Commentary]

[Text] A prominent French politician remarked recently that President Carter is behaving like a cowboy who doesn't know whether he is mounting a horse or dismounting. Inconsistency and double-dealing marks the entire course of American activity with respect to Iran. One of the latest illustrations to this is the Persian letters, as the West has dubbed Washington's recent message to the Iranian leaders. At first White House officials denied the very existence of such messages; when this attempt failed they began to distort their contents. Meanwhile, it became known that one of the messages was filled with peaceful phraseology while another was worded like an ultimatum.

What then is the true American policy in Iran? The answer can be gathered in particular from President Carter's latest speech in which he again resorted to crude threats and declared that the United States' patience is not unlimited. The administration has long been seeking to capitalize on the hostages. If President Carter really wanted to solve the problem he had many opportunities to do so, but his administration ignores the aspirations and the national dignity of the Iranian people. In his speech the President reemphasized that no one in the American Government was going to apologize to anyone in the Government of Iran because there was nothing to apologize for. Isn't this an outright attempt on the part of Washington imperialism in Iran, from the unconditional support Washington gave to the former shah to his numerous atrocities against his people?

The problem of the hostages is a mere excuse for Washington's Iranian policy. What really draws the United States is oil. It is oil that induces the administration to seek full control of the Middle East and southwest Asia at any price at all. These reasons are crucial to the United States strategically and otherwise, and the policy Washington pursues to achieve its end is by no means new. Back in 1974 the then Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger threatened to seize the oilfields by force if energy exporters inflicted damage on the industrial world. Part and parcel of this policy today is their 200,000-strong rapid deployment force, the growing network of American bases in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea and the concentration of the biggest ever American naval armada in the Persian Gulf.

It has been officially declared in Washington that the administration is ready to resort to any means it deems necessary, including nuclear arms, in a region that President Carter arbitrarily declared to be a sphere of vital American interests. This is what really underlines Washington's policy in Iran.

TURKATENKO: POLICY PLACES INTERESTS IN 'MORTAL DANGER'

LD070918 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Next we will acquaint you with the views expressed by a political affairs writer, Nikolay Turkatenko, who is also the editor in chief of the Moscow published journal on the United States, its economy and politics. In his commentary today Nikolay Turkatenko will look into the policies of the incumbent administration and America's national interests. This is what he writes:

It's an obvious truth that politics should proceed from the sober assessment of the existing realities--only then will it be viable and effective. A good deal is now being said in Washington about the need to defend America's national interests overseas. How does the administration understand those interests and priorities? Of course it is a natural right of every nation to safeguard its security. However, people in Washington seem to have a somewhat warped understanding of the problem. What they keep saying all along is that the Soviet Union was out to destabilize the situation in Asia and Africa, that its aim was to cut off the United States from mineral reserves, from oil in the first place, and that the long-term objective was to isolate the American economy from the rest of the world and then destroy it.

The administration uses this clamor to talk up support for its arms buildup and get ever new billions of dollars. It is indicative that such a course generates controversy among the industrialists and people representing big business. There is incredulity that this policy serves America's vital interests, and these are well grounded queries in my view. What is more, stark facts testify that the administration jeopardizes those interests.

Now (?let's) take oil. It's true that the U.S. economy largely depends on imports, primarily on oil imports from the Middle East. Two factors are overriding for the unhampered supply: First, stability in the area, and, second, America's [word indistinct] to pay fair and equitable prices. With the onset of the detente era all indications were that Washington understood the crux of the problem. The then incumbent administration reasoned that to achieve stability all interested sides should jointly seek a solution and that U.S.-Soviet consultations were essential.

Washington failed to realize that one should get Israel to withdraw from the overrun Arab territory. Yet the present administration swerved from that course.

Instead it opted for separate deals like the one at Camp David. All Arab nations except Egypt reject that deal, and if so it cannot promote stability, it can but undermine it ever more.

The same holds true of Washington's stakes on the former Iranian shah and his regime. Washington regarded him as the policeman of the Middle East, but the monarchy collapsed and as a result an acute crisis erupted in U.S.-Iranian relations. Needless to say this destabilized the situation still more.

Now, is the Soviet Union to blame for all this, as Washington contends? No. One should look the other way. Indeed, the trouble is Washington's own making, and then it compounded that trouble still more by dispatching a (? potent) naval force to the Persian Gulf area, of course, by explaining that this was done in the name of America's vital interests. However, this move only made the situation over-more (?explosive), and if the explosion does really take place it is bound to wipe out the oil resources and the result will be less oil for America.

Also, this jeopardizes world peace. Washington's present policies--especially its (?line) to whip up the arms race and build up interference in other countries--makes null and void the positive balance in Soviet-American relations, all that was achieved in the 1970's. Consequently, such a policy can destroy the fabric of detente and enhance the danger of the nuclear war. And bearing in mind the present lineup of forces in the world and sophisticated military hardward, this may confront America's national interests with mortal danger. Such are the implications of the current Washington policies.

ZORIN: U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERIORATION OF RELATIONS

LD060305 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A few days ago I had as my guest the world chess champion, Anatoliy Karpov, a man with whom I have warm ties of friendship. Well, the conversation turned to his chess activities, and I asked the talented player how many moves he could foresee on the chess board during the game. Well, that depends on many factors, the world champion replied. Certainly any grand master must be able to foresee at least several moves. In my case, Karpov said, that number varies from 5 to 12, and I figure out what I have to do accordingly.

When listening to that outstanding chess player, I could not help thinking that the ability to foresee what could happen next and figure out things a few moves in advance is even more essential for political figures. After all, if people who bear tremendous responsibility in terms of events, not on the chess board but in world politics, are guided only by momentary considerations but are unable to foresee events at least 2 or 3 moves ahead, let alone 12, well this is fraught with very serious consequences and great danger. Yet when observing the maneuvering of Washington's current leaders it is hard to avoid getting the impression that they are not making any attempt to look ahead and foresee all the consequences of the political steps they are undertaking at the moment.

One gets the impression that all the domestic policy moves and moves on the international arena being made now by the top men in Washington are geared to the one and only aim of working for the election campaign now under way in the United States. Everything that the strategists in the democratic party's headquarters can think that will help to lure votes is used at once. And, on the contrary, everything that does not seem vote getting (?or causes) temporary difficulties in the election race is rejected regardless of national interests and the urgent needs of the American people. The practice of sacrificing the country's long-term interests for fleeting political advantages of figures seeking re-election can hardly be regarded as a sign of political wisdom. Indeed the elections pass by but the problems remain.

They exist regardless of the political situation in the United States at one point or another. And the solution of these problems cannot be postponed even for several months without gravely impairing the interests of the country and the needs of millions of its voters.

The march of events on the world political scene today is so fast that a loss of time can turn out to be highly damaging. In this connection I would like to turn to Soviet-U.S. relations. Attempts are now being made, and regretfully so far with some measure of success, to assure the United States public that relations between the two countries deteriorated because (?of) events in Afghanistan. However, the unfavorable turn in Soviet-U.S. relations began months before those events. Take for instance the concocted crisis last fall in connection with the so-called Soviet military presence in Cuba. Up until now the United States public has not been given any convincing facts that would indicate that events were taking place then which posed a treat to United States security. Significantly, when the top men in Washington found other arguments for hotting up international tension the hullabaloo about that so-called threat to Cuba receded into the background. And this convincingly enough speaks for itself.

The [words indistinct] any invented variations on the theme of the Soviet threat. What really matters is that certain circles in Washington need a pretext for whipping up the political hysteria. It is now perfectly obvious that the purpose of this hysteria is to distract the attention of the American electors from the long list of promises that the leaders of the Democratic Party made during the previous presidential campaign and that they failed to fulfill. The hysteria has been started in an attempt to switch the attention of the Americans from inflation, the economic difficulties and unemployment over to the invented Soviet threat and thereby relieve the Democratic Party leaders of responsibility for their unfulfilled promises.

There is no doubt that if there had been no Afghanistan Washington's political strategists would have devised something else, something like the deliberately created panic over the so-called Soviet military presence in Cuba, to bring about in the course of the election campaign a situation when the elector will be too busy to see how the promises solemnly made to them are being fulfilled or, to be more exact, unfulfilled.

What has been sacrificed for the election strategy over recent months is not only the Soviet-American agreements but the entire level of relations reached between our two countries. The leaders of the present administration in Washington destroyed the fruit of the activities of several previous administrations. Perhaps they hope that when the elections are over and there will no longer be need for an atmosphere of political tension they will be able to return with ease to the initial positions, to carry on the political process in Soviet-American relations interrupted in the bustle of the election campaign. Those in Washington who have such hopes make a serious error and it will be hard to restore interrupted political processes since under destruction now is not only some agreement or other between the Soviet Union and the United States but the atmosphere of trust, and without trust no normal relations can be built.

What was the basis of the positive changes in Soviet-American relations that took place in the seventies? Certainly, not some personal feelings of any statesman and political leaders. These changes were based on the realization that whether we like each other's political systems and ideologies or not, in our age of nuclear missiles there is simply no sane alternative to peaceful coexistence between our nations. Has there been any change in this objective, a reality which does not depend on any sentiments at the White House? There has been no such change. World peace and international security largely depend, just as in the past, on the status of Soviet-American relations. This basic factor of the international situation remains unchanged and it will remain so even after the next presidential elections in the United States. No matter who occupies the White House after the November elections, the next United States administration will still face a powerful Soviet Union and will have to seek security by building normal relations between our countries.

The present United States administration bears the responsibility for the current deterioration of our relations and for losing precious time. All this has happened through no fault of Moscow. When the fit of political hysteria is over and the wave of chauvinism subsides, the American public will have to face the consequences of their leaders' wasting the previous political capital. The Soviet Union will not become weaker nor will the United States be able to secure an edge over us. One does not have to be an expert on politices to see this. Playing without a long-term strategy one is bound to lose, and not only in chess.

IGOR ALEKSANDROV: MAOISM REMAINS PRC'S GUIDING PRINCIPLE

LD062330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 April (TASS)--The latest events show, Igor Aleksandrov writes in PRAVDA today, that the crisis of Maoism and the processes in the CCP which are connected with it are being further exacerbated in China. This has been visibly reflected by the Fifth Plenum of the CCP Central Committee, 11th Convocation, which took place at the end of February. As the result of yet another fierce round of tug-of-war concerning political power and involving rival heirs to Mao, there took place a fresh regrouping of forces within the Beijing upper crust.

In the opinion of some observers, notes the author of the article entitled "A Road Without Future," "the organizational decisions adopted by the plenum with the view, as was stated, to 'put an end to manifestations of a lack of organization and discipline as well as cliquishness and waywardness which still occur as before' have strengthened the positions of Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council. At the same time they speak of the weakening of the influence of Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, who rose on the crest of the 'Cultural Revolution' and was appointed to his post on direct instructions from Mao. Whatever opinions are expressed, all agree on one thing: The struggle among the Chinese leaders has not ended and the position of any one of them may change."

The author notes that "the rivalry among the CCP leadership is continuing against the background of serious crisis phenomena in the economic, ideological-political and social life."

"Disorder in industry, where one-quarter of state enterprises are working at a deficit, the slow growth of agricultural production, which is lagging behind the increase in population, immense difficulties in all spheres of the fuel-power complex and in transport as well as the obvious inconsistency between the optimistic official figures and reality--comprise the general picture of life in the PRC," writes Aleksandrov.

"The 10-year nightmare of the 'great proletarian Cultural Revolution, failures in the political and economic life as a whole over the past 20 years, the article continues, amount to the complete bankruptcy of Maoism as a theory and practice of leadership in a society. In truth this has to be admitted even by the present leaders of China as they renounce some of the postulates of Mao as, for instance, his concept of 'the Great Leap' and adapt other postulates to a new policy aimed at 'modernization.' However, at the same time, clearly piling one layer of lies upon another, they are doing everything in their power to shield Mao and preserve the nationalist and hegemonist foundations of Maoism. And that precisely is being presented in a hupocritical manner as 'the reestablishment of the genuine character of the ideas of Mao Zedong!'"

In the CCP Central Committee Politburo, Igor Aleksandrov continues, the faction which opposed the modification of Maoism has lost some ground; obviously it constituted an objective hindrance in the consolidation and stabilization of the present regime. "Maoism as theory and practice of great power politics, hegemonism and anti-Sovietism remains the basis of the internal and foreign policy of the PRC."

"At the helm of power in Beijing, writes the author, Maoists of different shades replace one another, new people and new methods appear, but the substance of Mao's foreign policy remains as before: aggressive, maniacal great-power chauvinism, striving toward hegemony, exploitation of conflicts in the world and instigation of war."

"The policy of hegemonism pursued by Beijing in the international arena, says the article, is particularly clearly manifested in its anti-Soviet trend because it is precisely the USSR and worldwide socialism that constitute the main obstacle in the way of Beijing's hegemonist longings. At the same time the anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leaders is reflected not only in propaganda but also in numerous political acts performed by the Chinese leaders together with the forces of imperialism." [Moscow TASS in English at 0957 GMT on 7 April renders this passage as follows: "The policy of hegemonism pursued by Beijing in the international arena manifest itself most patently in its anti-Soviet directedness because precisely the USSR, world socialism are the main obstacle to its hegemonistic ambitions."

["Beijing's anti-Soviet policy is of instigatory, provocative character. It is no secret to anyone that Beijing's strategic plans include an overt intention to push the Soviet Union and the USA into the abyss of a thermonuclear war. Upon having set the USSR and the USA at loggerheads in a war confrontation, Beijing probably intends to keep away from a nuclear disaster, 'warm its hands', observing the developments and canalising them into a channel advantageous for itself. These are, however, only plans: In actual fact the USA more and more actively pulls the Chinese leadership away from its wait-and-see position of 'observer on a mountain' and tries to draw Beijing into its military ventures, which may bring only new misfortunes and suffering to the Chinese people."]

As the article notes, "the role of accomplice and junior partner of imperialism represents the price which Beijing has to pay for its policy aimed at joining together in one bloc with the imperialists and with their policy of aggression and war, as well as for the unilateral orientation toward economic and military assistance from capitalist states."

"As regards the Soviet Union, the author says, it has always stood and is still standing against the policy of increasing international tension and in defense of the interests of peace, good-neighborly relations and cooperation among different countries. This course and policy laid down by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress has been pursued by the Soviet Union invariably also in relation to China."

"It can be said with conviction, the article notes, that the Soviet people like the Chinese people need peace and good-neighborly relations. For this purpose it is necessary to use all possibilities and practical channels along which it could be possible to conduct a constructive dialog with the view to bringing about normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. As is well known, in the autumn of 1979 the first round of talks between the government delegations of the Soviet Union and the PRC took place in Moscow. After that round was completed an agreement was reached that negotiations would be continued in Beijing within time limits agreed between diplomatic channels. Thus, the prospect of negotiations now depends on the Chinese leaders. There remains, although it is still unused, such a channel of communication as the Soviet-Chinese talks on a border settlement. Here, on the condition of there being mutual interest, there are also certain possibilities for the constructive solution of a number of issues in interstate relations between the USSR and China," the article notes.

"Beijing leaders," Igor Aleksandrov writes, "are pursuing a policy of provocations and instigation, blackmail and threats against the USSR. Meanwhile it is well known that such a policy has never brought success to anyone. It is not unsubstantiated statements of willingness to maintain normal state relations with the USSR, but real efforts by the Chinese leadership to achieve a peaceful solution of issues by means of talks and backed up by practical action which will answer the basic interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The road which has been prepared for the Chinese people in the present course of the Beijing leaders is one without a future. The future for the people of China is in socialism, friendship and cooperation with countries which are travelling the socialist path, which has been tried and tested by experience and by history."

MAJOR TASKS OF 1950 SOVIET-CHINESE TREATY REVIEWED

OW051350 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Eleven April will be the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance. The treaty demonstrated that the peoples of the two countries had strengthened and developed their united actions in using socialism and peace to combat imperialist aggression. Those Soviet military advisers who worked in China in the 1950's can verify the significant meaning of this treaty to China. Our station reporter interviewed Colonel Ivanov who was a Soviet military adviser to China.

[Question] What were the major tasks of the treaty?

[Answer] One of the major tasks was that the Soviet Union insures China's security and prevents China from being attacked by foreign counterrevolutionary forces, the Chiang bandit regime in Taiwan and imperialism, particularly from Japanese and U.S. aggressors.

Facts proved the effectiveness of the treaty the very day it was signed. To implement the treaty, the Soviet Union, based on the agreement reached at the Moscow meeting, sent a number of air divisions to China in 1950. Soviet pilots had stopped the air force of the Chiang bandit regime in Shanghai and other regions in China and insured the security of China's coastal areas on the East China Sea. Later, during the war of resisting U.S. aggression and supporting Korea, the Soviet Air Force units stationed in China protected China's northeast region and the entire coastal area of the East China Sea from U.S. Air Force bombardment. The firm Soviet stand prevented the United States from using nuclear weapons against China during the Taiwan crisis in the fall of 1958. At that time, the Soviet Union warned U.S. imperialism that an attack against China would be regarded as one against the Soviet Union.

[Question] Comrade Ivanov, you and other Soviet military advisers had participated in the work of reorganizing the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] on the basis of the Soviet-Chinese treaty. I want to ask you: What were the effects of such reorganization work on the Chinese Armed Forces?

[Answer] The Chinese PLA became stronger and stronger every day. With the assistance of the Soviet generals and officers, fundamental changes were brought about in the PLA's organizational structure. All the ground forces were reorganized. The air force, naval and air defense units, artillery and armored units, liaison units and antichemical warfare units were reorganized. The Soviet Union and its representatives did a great deal in building China's defense industry.

The Soviet Union extended loans totaling R2.1 billion to China and helped it build 250 industrial enterprises and other projects. About 100 of them belonged to the defense industry. In 1956 Shenyang municipality began to produce MIG-17 fighters, and Datong municipality began to turn out model-84 tanks in large numbers.

[Question] Everybody knows that the Chinese leaders began to terminate their ties with the USSR and the socialist community as a whole in the late 1950's. Thus, the Chinese side has started to adopt measures which violate the Soviet-Chinese treaty. Comrade Ivanov, can you tell us about these measures?

[Answer] In disregard of the stipulations in Articles 1 and 4 of the treaty, the Beijing leaders have practically stopped participating in international activities to safeguard peace and security and started to instigate a world war. At the same time, they have stopped consulting with the opposite side on important international issues concerning common Soviet-Chinese interests. In disregard of the stipulations in Articles 1 and 2, the Beijing leaders have also started to instigate Japanese militarism and strive to form a Sino-Japanese anti-Soviet alliance. Consequently, the Chinese leaders have violated Article 5 of the treaty on establishing relations of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Beijing has declared that China's national policy is to antagonize the USSR and it has presented territorial claims on the USSR.

[Question] [Words indistinct] In April 1977 China decided not to extend the 1956 Soviet-Chinese treaty. The imperialists and the international reactionary forces greatly welcomed this decision. What makes the imperialists so happy?

[Answer] First, Beijing's upper ruling hierarchy has decided to make a completely clean break with the USSR, making a clean break with the Soviet people and the Soviet Armed Forces--China's long-standing, tested and reliable friend and ally. Due to this break, the chieftains of the imperialists' war industries and monopoly cliques maintain that China has only one way out, that is, throwing itself into their embrace. Developments show that the imperialists have decided to do some small economic and military favors for China to put it on the track of relying on the imperialists in the political and economic fields and of serving the imperialists' interests. It is very possible that some people among the Chinese leaders have become dizzy with adventurism and anti-Sovietism. They have embraced erroneous views on many things in the international arena. But they must understand that the Chinese Government's termination of the treaty is a rash and myopic act. It will only harm China. The international imperialists will never give up their aggressive nature.

SOUTH ASIA

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES AFGHAN TREATY ON TROOP PRESENCE

LD041858 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1847 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

["The Treaty Has Been Ratified"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 April, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the treaty between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on the conditions for the temporary stay of a limited contingent of Soviet forces in DRA territory.

Afghan Endorsement

LD040750 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 5, TASS--The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has endorsed the treaty on the terms of the temporary stay in Afghanistan's territory of a limited contingent of Soviet troops, the treaty that was signed between the governments of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The treaty was earlier endorsed by the Council of Ministers, the BAKHTAR agency reports.

GRATSIANOV ASSAILS FALSE REPORTS ON AFGHANISTAN, CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD042204 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Nikolay Gratsianov commentary]

[Text] Western information media continue to broadcast false news on Soviet actions in Afghanistan. The use of toxic substances, brutality against the population, destruction of villages; all these are anti-Soviet fantasies fabricated by the U.S., CIA and by several U.S. and West European newspapers. Quite naturally, not one of these reports has been confirmed. Nevertheless, the flood of lies is not abating.

Soviet aid granted to Afghanistan at the request of the latter has foiled the schemes for the overthrow of the democratic regime in the country through armed intervention organized by the United States with the complicity of Pakistan and China. The CIA immediately launched lies concerning atrocities committed by Soviet forces in Afghanistan. This was followed by false reports accusing Soviet troops of using chemical substances in Afghanistan, which sought to divert attention from the energetic preparations in the United States for the creation of a new generation of chemical weapons. According to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, it is planned that $1.3 billion will be spent during the next 5 years for this purpose.

It was not by chance that ill-intentioned statements were broadcast to Soviet troop concentrations on the Afghan-Iranian border. At the same time, the United States has undertaken--in peacetime--the largest concentration of naval forces in history near the Iranian coast, has proclaimed the Middle East to be an area of vital interest to it, and has threatened the countries [word indistinct] with severe sanctions.

The anti-Soviet lies have obviously served as a smokescreen to these actions. At the beginning of the year, President Carter presented to Congress a record military budget for 1981. A little earlier, the CIA circulated a report confirming that Soviet military expenditures exceeded by nearly one-third those of the United States.

In fact, according to U.S. Secretary of State Vance, the United States and its Atlantic allies are spending 25 percent more than all the Warsaw pact countries together for military purposes. This false information played its role, however, when the budget was discussed.

The list of anti-Soviet, false news could be continued, and it is clear that it all has the same purpose: to divert world public opinion's attention from the U.S. adventurist policy which threatens peace and security.

AFGHAN WATANJAR-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD042240 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A delegation headed by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of communications, arrived in Moscow yesterday. The delegation was welcomed by USSR Minister of Communications Nikolay Talyzin and members of the Afghan Embassy in Moscow. The two sides held a meeting in which progress in cooperation in the field of communication between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR was discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

KARMAL REJECTS NEUTRALITY FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD061028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentine Gubernatorov]

[Text] According to news agency reports from Kabul, Babrak Karmal, the leader of Democratic Afghanistan, has rejected proposals from a number of Western countries for so-called neutrality for the country.

In an interview in the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, he noted that the people and the government alone have the right to decide the question of Afghanistan's future. The striving by the West to foist so-called neutrality on them, Babrak Karmal stressed, is nothing but one of the forms of neocolonialism.

The withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, which are in Afghanistan at the government's request, depends on the cessation of interference by imperialist states in the domestic affairs of that country.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL RECEIVES CUBA'S MALMIERCA

LD061104 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 6, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has received Foreign Minister of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca, now on a visit here. Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

KABUL PAPER CITED ON ARMY SUCCESSES, MASS SUPPORT

LD042338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1856 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 4 April, TASS--The Armed Forces of Afghanistan are rallying in the face of the intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan people and its revolution. The general approval and widespread support of the Afghan working people met the appeal for establishing the national front of the country, the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES says. The conspiracies of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonists, Pakistani, Egyptian, Saudi and Israeli reactionaries have been countered by the Afghan Government with a constructive national policy.

The successes of the people's armed forces acting in close contact with the population and fighting against the terrorist gangs sent in from the territories of Pakistan testify to the unity of the Afghan people and their full support for the reactionary government, Kabul NEW TIMES stresses.

REDUCTION IN KABUL CURFEW HOURS REPORTED

LD061706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1647 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 6 April, TASS--The security service of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has announced that from today the curfew in the Afghan capital is to be reduced by 1 hour. The announcement, which is published by BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, stresses that, proceeding from the desire of the revolutionary government to insure a calm and peaceful life for Afghans, the curfew is set from 2300 to 0430.

KABUL UNIVERSITY SELF-DEFENSE UNIT PROTECTS APRIL REVOLUTION

LD070415 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[V. Bazilevich dispatch]

[Text] It's (?lively) on the campus of Kabul University. Between lectures students hurriedly exchange the latest news and discuss problems of the day, and there are many problems to be discussed by citizens of the Afghan republic. Lectures are delivered regularly. Professor (Rashid) of the philological department begins his lectures with a roll call. Three students are absent; they are members of the university's self-defense detachment and are on duty. Circumstances have forced them to take up arms and to protect the campus.

Afghanistan is experiencing a difficult and complicated time. The counterrevolutionary forces, with the support and blessing of Western reactionaries and the Beijing hegemonists, are continuing their hostile propaganda against the people of Afghanistan and are resorting more and more frequently to open terror. The self-defense detachments being organized throughout the country are combatting this violence.

On 21st February reactionary fanatics who had staged disorders in Kabul also tried to stage a pogrom at Kabul University. They wanted to burn down the library but were prevented from doing so by the students. The university's self-defense detachments firmly came out against the bandits.

The secretary of the youth organization, Mr (Khalil), told us about the activities of the students' self-defense detachment: After the second stage of the April revolution Western propaganda stepped up still further its vicious campaign of lies and slander against Afghanistan. The students of our university were among the first to respond to the call of the People's Democratic Party and the government to help the armed forces and the militia. We set up a defense detachment; it was made up of lecturers, students and university employees. We not only keep order but also engage in propaganda work. Our detachment is steadily growing. We students understand that the right to live and work quietly not only has to be won but also has to be defended. The spite and hatred of the reactionaries towards everybody who wants to think independently, to defy their destiny, is boundless. We were told at the university that the terrorist who are stopping regular buses on the mountain roads shoot people on the spot if they find books in the luggage and if one is a student he, too, is shot.

The activists among the student youth organization want to wipe out the medieval backwardness of their country, to make the people of Afghanistan happy. That is why they daily protect the university with arms.

AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ARMY VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT PROGRAM

LD070956 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 7, TASS--The Ministry of National Defence of the DRA announced a voluntary enlistment of the graduates of Afghan lyceums into the army. After six months of military duty they have a right to be transferred to the reserve. Non-commissioned officers who served in the army earlier for two years and who were transferred to the reserve may voluntarily re-enter the service in the army, emphasizes the report circulated by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

The measures, the report says, have been taken with a view to strengthening the Afghan Armed Forces in view of the intrigues by internal and external reaction against Afghanistan.

The report emphasizes the heroic role of the DRA's Armed Forces that defend their sacred motherland and deliver crushing blows at bandit formations which international imperialism infiltrated into Afghanistan's territory.

AFGHAN PARTY INSTITUTE TRAINS PARTY CADRES

LD061250 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 6, TASS--The Institute of Social Sciences at the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan now has three new faculties to train party cadres and activists of the Democratic Women's Organisation of Afghanistan, Workers of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan. More than 450 students were enrolled to the new faculties of the institute.

A total of more than 600 students--representatives of workers, peasants and patriotic-minded intellectuals now study at the higher party educational establishment the rudiments of socio-economic sciences.

Speaking at a meeting on the occasion of the opening of three new faculties, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Feda Mohammad Dehneshin emphasized that the future graduates of the Institute of Social Sciences are bound to play a major role in the development of the national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan.

PASHTUN ELDERS MEET; REBUILDING IN BAMIAN UNDERWAY

LD061616 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 6, TASS--The working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan express resolute support for the gains of the April revolution and readiness to defend their homeland from intrigues by internal and external reaction. The elders of a number of Pashtun tribes living in Paktia Province had a meeting with representatives of the local authorities. On behalf of the tribesmen the elders stated support for the progressive socio-economic transformations carried out by the country's revolutionary government.

Reports reaching Kabul say that meetings of the elders of Pashtun tribes have also been held in the Ghowr and Nangarhar provinces. The participants in the meeting assured the DRA leadership that they were fully resolved to repulse the aggressive plans of imperialism and reaction directed against the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

BAKHTAR agency reports from Bamian that the inhabitants of this mountainous province together with units of the people's armed forces and people's militia are rebuilding bridges and roads that were damaged by bandits. Five bridges and tens of kilometres of roads have been repaired during the past several days.

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS IN AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD071046 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 7, TASS--Twenty nine new schools opened in Afghanistan's Kabul Province. People's education has become the most important sphere of the Afghan people's struggle to build a new life, which enrages the enemies of the republic. Counter-revolution, in seeking to thwart or at least to hamper the country's development, directs its blows against schools, teacher and pupils. Efforts of the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are directed at restoring schoolhouses destroyed by the bandits, and enrolling to schools as many pupils as possible, bringing curriculums closer to the needs of the national development. The opening of new schools in Kabul Province became another step in this direction.

WFTU AIDE INTERVIEWED ON ATMOSPHERE DURING KABUL VISIT

ID041033 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy interview with (Madkhavan Achutan), chief of a WFTU department: "Afghanistan Fighting, Afghanistan Building"]

[Text] Prague, April--A WFTU delegation has visited Afghanistan at the invitation of trade unions. Our Prague correspondent B. Stolpovskiy asked the delegation head--(Madkhavan Achutan), an Indian trade union figure and chief of a WFTU department--to share his impressions. This is what he said:

I was in Kabul at precisely the same time as counterrevolutionary gangs, trained in special camps in Pakistan and organized and armed by the United States, China, Egypt and Israel, attempted to disturb the peace in the Afghan capital. They set fire to stores, wrecked cars and buses and committed other terrorist acts. The Afghan security organs suppressed the bandit sallies with the full support of the population. Thus ended the externally organized attempt to destabilize the situation in Kabul.

On returning to the WFTU headquarters in Prague it was with great surprise that I read cock-and-bull stories about these events in Afghanistan in the Western press. I read, for example, about some "mass demonstrations" and "strikes." But at precisely that time our delegation visited a number of Kabul enterprises, including the (Dzhendzhalak) machine plant, together with a Palestinian trade union delegation, and the workers and trade union activists received us enthusiastically and spoke with gusto and pride about the great changes in the life of the working people. They protested angrily against imperialist sabotage and demanded punishment for the bandits who tried to disrupt their peaceful labor.

We talked with workers and asked them what the revolution had brought them. They replied unanimously that the revolution has enabled the trade unions to operate legally for the first time. The trade union movement bore great losses during Amin's rule. After the bloody regime was overthrown by patriotic forces, all the conditions were created for the trade unions' free activities. The trade union activists arrested by Amin's secret police have been released from jail and returned to their jobs. The trade unions have been granted broad rights, including the right to participate in production management. We were convinced of this, in particular, in the example of the Kabul machine plant, which was built, incidentally, with the Soviet Union's assistance. Some 80 percent of the people employed at this, the city's biggest enterprise are trade union members.

There is tremendous enthusiasm, particularly among young people. Working people want to build their life on a new basis and no longer wish to live under the laws of feudalism. It is impossible to build a new life in the country without radical socioeconomic changes, Afghan trade union leaders told us. I attended the UN conference on agrarian reform, which emphasized yet again the need to implement land reforms. And this is precisely what the people of Afghanistan are doing.

The revolution affected big landowners, and they fled to Pakistan. Now these antisocial forces are being maintained by the CIA, are financed and armed by the United States and China and are making raids and attacks from Pakistani territory. The arrested organizers of the riots include a certain Robert Lee.

He is a CIA agent. I was told--and I talked with the minister of information and culture--that the saboteurs being infiltrated from Pakistan are killing women, children and old people and destroying state property, particularly schools built by the new government.

Western propaganda maintains that these are "rebels." Nothing of the sort! They are bandits and criminals who, of course, have nothing in common with the people. Who heads the gangs? One of the saboteurs' leaders is a certain (Sayed Akhmed Genlani), who portrays himself as a "holy" man and a follower of the Prophet Muhammad. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE for 16 January this year wrote that this "holy" man is experiencing great difficulties in portraying himself as a religious leader, as his main interests relate to business connected with the Peugot enterprise in Kabul. His daughters, who lead worldly lives, are better known in London than Afghanistan. His wife (Rakhila)--a granddaughter of the former king--says she is a "royalist." Can the CIA find a better claimant to the role of "shah of Afghanistan"?

That is a typical example of the leaders of the mercenary gangs. American imperialism seeks the most shameless reactionaries to implement its plans. Incursions are organized from the territory of Pakistan--a country ruled by a military dictatorship which has totally banned the activities of trade unions and democratic parties. And the United States wanted to impose a similar regime on Afghanistan using the CIA agent Amin. Fortunately, the conspiracy was frustrated as a result of the patriotic forces' successful actions on 27 December last year. They saved the situation, for otherwise Afghanistan would have been another victim of imperialism.

In accordance with the Afghan-Soviet friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty the Afghan Government asked the Soviet Union for assistance against the external threat. This internationalist assistance accords with the will and interests of the Afghan people. As we saw for ourselves, workers and trade union activists warmly welcome it. The USSR's fraternal support, they told us, is a guarantee against imperialist aggression.

When our delegation left Kabul, life in the city has proceeding as normal. We told our Afghan comrades that we would do everything to support them in their complex and difficult work. The country has many problems. Let us not forget that it has been literally plundered by neocolonialism and by imperialists. Colossal tasks have to be resolved in the restructuring and modernization of the economy. Working people and their trade unions are sure that they will cope with any difficulties with the assistance of friendly countries and the forces of peace and social progress throughout the world. We left Afghanistan in the belief that the Afghan people have a good future before them.

The main thing now is to stop the counterrevolution and beat off the attacks from outside. And world public opinion has a tremendous role to play here. It must know the truth about Afghanistan and give it assistance in building a new life, the WFTU is doing everything for this. Our federation was one of the first to proclaim solidarity with Afghanistan. We have appealed to all the world's working people and trade unions to raise their voice against imperialist interference in that country's internal affairs.

At the same time the WFTU has voiced the desire that the United Nations take measures to end the arms buildup in that region. We mean, in particular, the American military supplies to Pakistan, which are aimed at strengthening the American military presence in the region. The United States has created a nuclear base on Diego Garcia Island, threatening the independence of all countries in the region.

It is right here, where a huge proportion of the world's poorest population lives, that there is an urgent need to implement a development program. But imperialism is making every effort to divert the countries in this region from the path of national economic development and switch them to the path of the arms race and militarization and to impose its neocolonialist policy of robbery and violence on them.

The Afghan people's determination to prevent this inspires other peoples to struggle. I am sure that the cause of peace, national independence and social progress will triumph.

ALEKSANDROV SCRUTINIZES PAKISTANI SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

LD031631 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Lt Col Ye. Aleksandrov article: "For a Sober Approach to Political Realities"]

[Text] "The most pious man can't stay in peace if it doesn't please his evil neighbor." This saying of Schiller's is as appropriate as can be to explain the reasons for the sharp deterioration in the situation in the Middle East, where Pakistani reaction, urged on by the United States and China, is continuing its hostile acts toward the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

Immediately after the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan the U.S. CIA started giving political and material support to bandit formations of Afghan emigrees, consisting of feudalists, the comprador bourgeoisie, the reactionary section of tribal leaders and others who had taken refuge abroad to evade responsibility for crimes against their people. The radical change in the Middle East situation resulting from the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran also helped step up U.S. subversive acts against Afghanistan.

The United States chose Pakistan as the main base for waging undeclared war against the DRA. Envoys from Washington became frequent visitors there at once, promising generous sops to Pakistan and offering the latest models of weapons and military aid. Before this, as is known, Pakistan was of no special interest to the Americans. It became necessary to them as a base for aggression, as an instrument in the Pentagon's hands.

The Beijing rulers, alining themselves with the United States, are also seeking to involve Islamabad in their expansionist policy in the region and to transform the territory of their own Western neighbor into a base for pro-Maoist groupings which have launched an armed struggle against the legitimate Afghan Government. Gradually, under overt pressure from the United States, China and reactionary Muslim regimes and with the connivance of certain internal circles, Pakistan is becoming a seat of aggression against independent Afghanistan and a bridge head for the implementation of imperialism's aggressive plans with respect to the peoples of the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

Pakistan officially denies its involvement in a conspiracy against the Afghan people. But overt aggressive acts from its territory against the DRA indicate the reverse.

Let us look at the facts. As the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE indicates, since May 1978 the United States has been enlisting Pakistan in active cooperation in preparing armed acts against Afghanistan. Counterrevolutionary Afghan organizations and the forces backing them enjoy complete freedom of activity on Pakistani territory. "It is no secret," the Washington POST notes, "that Afghan rebel groupings have set up their headquarters in Pakistan." With the authorities' official blessing, they cease premises in the city of Peshawar, close to the Afghan border, and in Lahore, they print subversive publications and send them into Afghanistan and they transmit inflamnatory radio broadcasts to the DRA.

Pakistani military circles have embarked on the path of broad support for bandit military formations on their territory. Several dozen special camps and strong points for rebels and mercenaries are located there. The biggest are located in Attock, Varsak, Jamrud, Zkhob, Quetta, Kohat, Miram Shah, Parachinar, Peshawar, Chitral and others. Since summer 1978 a large number of saboteurs has been trained in these detachments and dispatched onto the territory of Afghanistan. The rebels' active training is performed by instructors from the Pakistani Army and self-defense forces alongside American and Chinese advisers.

A special CIA operations group has been set up in Pakistan to lead the Afghan saboteurs' actions. According to the magazine COUNTERSPY, American intelligence agents are active in the country under various covers. For instance, it is clear from a letter from the leader of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, which has reached the press, that this organization is all but officially performing CIA missions on Pakistani territory.

The United States, certain European countries and reactionary Arab regimes are financing the activity of Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations through departments of the World Bank and the World Islamic Conference which have been set up on Pakistani territory.

Pakistani territory is also being used by Beijing's special services. In particular, the supplying of the pro-Maoist groupings in the DRA and the dispatch into that country of terrorists trained in Xinjiang are effected via Pakistani territory. Saboteur training centers in Cherat, Neoshakhr and other Pakistani cities are functioning with China's assistance.

Islamabad itself is also actively playing the part of virtual organizer of the subversive operations against Afghanistan and is promoting the unification of reactionary Afghan groupings which have entrenched themselves on the country's territory. A substantial proportion of the financial and other aid for Afghan refugees being received from various international organizations is being used to finance the activity of the Afghan counterrevolution. Its military organization is being created by the efforts of the Joint Staff of the Pakistani Armed Forces. According to Western press reports, an Afghan counterrevolutionary "command" has been set up in Pakistan not without the knowledge of military circles.

Afghan subversive groups are being reinforced with Pakistani servicemen. Pakistani military aircraft make reconnaissance flights over Afghan territory with a view to backing up the saboteurs' activity. The joint staff draws up a list of the most important targets on DRA territory which it is planned to strike using armed groups of rebels. The aforementioned Afghan reactionary "command" coordinates with representatives of the Pakistani Joint Staff on questions relating to the so-called "spring offensive" being planned by the saboteurs.

The Pakistani military command insures the transfer of sabotage and terrorist bands across the border into Afghanistan, the overall leadership of their activity, supply of weapons and ammunition (sometimes from its own army depots) and their return to Pakistan. The sabotage groups trained in the Northwest Frontier Province are ferried to Quetta whence they are taken by army transport to Nushki and Dalbandin. Then the Pakistani military command arms these groups and intelligence officers arrange for them to cross into the DRA.

American and Chinese arms destined for Afghan reaction arrive at rebel bases via Pakistan army transport. Subunits of the Pakistani Armed Forces are detailed to guard them.

The Pakistani authorities were directly involved in organizing the disturbances in the Afghan capital in February. It was no accident that all 16 Pakistanis charged with organizing these disturbances were found to be carrying passports recently issued by the official authorities of Pakistan. An entire arsenal of "means of influence"--weapons, special propaganda equipment, leaflets--was shipped to strong points on Pakistani and DRA territory to back up the "mass actions by the Kabul population" planned by reaction.

There is no basis for Islamabad's references to spontaneous acts of assistance to the Afghan reactionaries on the part of Pakistani border tribes. Western correspondents note that the population of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan--Pushtus and Baluchis--have no sympathy for reaction's "crusade" against Afghanistan and do not want to help its participants. The Pakistan National Party and National Democratic Party, which have influence in the aforementioned provinces, have also condemned the anti-Afghan policy of Pakistan's military leadership.

Pakistani reactionary circles are actively falling in the desire of the United States and China to involve the Islamic countries in an anti-Afghan conspiracy.

In the light of these facts it becomes clear that foreign reactionary forces are pushing Pakistan onto a dangerous path which contradicts its national interests. With the direct assistance of the Pakistani authorities the country is being drawn into a hazardous game. For all practical purposes an undeclared war is currently being waged from Pakistani territory against a neighboring sovereign state. Does Pakistan give any thought to the consequences of this war, in whose interests it is being waged and where it might lead?

Politics is an art based on realities. A sober approach to these is particularly needed by all those involved in events in the Middle East, above all by those who determine the political course of the states of the region. Pakistan, as the weekly VIEWPOINT notes, needs a policy "dictated by national interests and not bound up with participation in dangerous adventures in the interests of other states." The country's long-term national interests urgently demand rejection of confrontation with neighboring Afghanistan and a switch to the path of mutual understanding and good neighborliness with it.

The Washington and Beijing adventurists' sole desire is to direct Pakistan against the Afghan revolution, to try to drown the latter in blood and thereby to create a new hotbed of tension and draw the countries of the region into a dangerous conflagration. Washington is displaying overt irritation at the Pakistani president's refusal to act entirely according to U.S. instructions, and there is already talk here about "a more acceptable political figure" who could be relied on. At the same time, the White House is beginning to act through China and is allotting Beijing an active role in arming Pakistan. Recently Islamabad was visited by Vice Minister of Defense Xiao Ke who discussed with the Pakistani Government questions relating to further stepping up joint actions in respect of Afghanistan. But does this meet the Pakistani people's interests?

The new Afghan leadership has repeatedly demonstrated the sincere desire to establish friendly and good-neighborly relations with neighboring countries, including Pakistan. Recently this was stated in particular by DRA Revolutionary Council Chairman Babrak Karmal. "As for Pakistan," he said, "although the territory of this country is currently a refuge for the enemies Afghanistan, the party and Government of the DRA are making every effort to eliminate the existing lack of understanding and to establish good-neighborly relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan." Just such relations between the two countries would contribute to the relaxation of tension in the Middle East, to strengthening the security of the states of the region and to the solution of the problems facing them. They would enable the peoples of the subcontinent to destroy the web the imperialist and hegemonist forces are weaving about them.

AUSTRALIAN DENIAL OF VISAS PERPLEXES SOVIET AUTHORITIES

LD031942 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--It is reported here that the Australian authorities have denied entry visas to a Soviet delegation of the USSR-Australia society. The delegation, headed by Vladimir Shatalov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, was invited to Australia by the Australia-USSR society to attend the seventh national conference to be held in Melbourne on April 19-20.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries that on March 14 the organisation had applied to the Australian Embassy in the Soviet Union for visas for the delegation. However, two weeks later the embassy notified the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the visas had been refused.

The actions of the Australian authorities have caused perplexity among the Soviet public.

KAMPUCHEAN FRONT IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS VISIT USSR

LD041043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Guests From Kampuchea"]

[Text] A delegation of ideological workers of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] headed by Bu Thang, chief of the KNUFNS Central Committee Propaganda and Education Department, was in the Soviet Union 24-31 March. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom and the editorial offices of PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and APN and visited the hero city of Leningrad. The guests familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in ideological and educational work and with the work of Soviet information and propaganda organs.

In talks with Soviet representatives the members of the Kampuchean delegation made a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements in building a developed socialist society and Soviet people's high ideological and political standard. They stressed that Kampuchean patriots see their task in utilizing the rich Soviet experience in the struggle to build a new society in Kampuchea.

KOSYGIN, NEW THAI PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD041123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon a telegram conveying congratulations on the latter's appointment to this post.

In answering telegram P. Tinsulanon has expressed much gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams voice the hope that the relations existing between the Soviet Union and Thailand will continue to develop in the interests of peoples of the two countries.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO HUNGARY'S J. KADAR

LD030931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Brezhnev Message to J. Kadar]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Kadar:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and myself personally I extend warm congratulations to you on your election to the post of first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

In the Soviet Union you are well known and deeply respected as an outstanding leader of People's Hungary who for nearly a quarter of a century now has headed the Central Committee of the fraternal party of Hungarian communists, as a staunch revolutionary and internationalist, a distinguished figure in the international communist and workers' movement and as a loyal friend of our country. We hold in high regard your great personal contribution to the cause of Soviet-Hungarian friendship. We are convinced that Soviet-Hungarian cooperation will continue to develop and deepen in accordance with the wishes of our parties and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Kadar, socialist Hungary's communists and all its working people remarkable new successes in building a developed socialist society and in implementing the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PELSHE, DOLGIKH, OVARI ATTEND HUNGARIAN FETE IN MOSCOW

LD042010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people held at the House of Unions' Hall of Columns today was devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. Present in the presidium were Comrades Pelshe and Dokgikh, other officials and representatives of the public. Also present there were Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pozsgay, Hungary's minister of culture; and Szakali, member of the presidium of the Central Board of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, who heads the delegation which has arrived in Moscow for the festivities.

A report was delivered by Academician Fedoseyev, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Szuros, Hungary's ambassador to the USSR, spoke of the fundamental socioeconomic transformation on Hungarian soil over the past 3.5 decades.

Hungarian Reception

LD042012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Szuros, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR, gave a reception today on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. Comrades Pelshe, Dolgikh and other officials attended the reception.

Ovari Departure for Budapest

LD051256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pozsgay, Hungarian minister of culture, today left Moscow for Budapest. They had been taking part in the days of Hungarian culture held in our country in connection with the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from the fascist yoke.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent before taking off for home Comrade Ovari said: An unforgettable impression was made on us by the ardent and cordial reception given to the representatives of the art of socialist Hungary, during the ceremonial concert at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and at numerous meetings with working people of the country of the soviets. Our masters of culture try in their creative work to express their feelings of love, respect and infinite indebtedness to the Soviet people.

Comrade Ovari said that preparations have already begun in Hungary for forthcoming days of USSR culture, which will be held in the autumn.

USSR BLACK SEA FLEET UNIT ARRIVES IN HUNGARY

LD041918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A unit of Soviet naval vessels of the Danube flotilla of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet has arrived in Hungary on a friendly visit. Our correspondent Yuriy Rokov reports from Budapest:

Four vessels of the flotilla arrived in the Hungarian capital to take part in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of Hungarian freedom. Thousands of inhabitants of Budapest assembled on the Danube embankment to meet the Soviet guests. During its stay in Budapest the flotilla will participate in the planned festive activities.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, as a token of the acknowledgement for personal participation in the liberation battles and personal services and of the deepening of Soviet-Hungarian combat cooperation, 18 seamen of the flotilla have been awarded medals for combat cooperation. Congratulating those so honored, Hungarian Defense Minister Comrade Czinege expressed confidence that the fraternity and cooperation of the Soviet and Hungarian armies would continue to be just as firm and inviolable as today.

BCP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU LEADERSHIP IN CONSTRUCTION

LD041201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by S. Yonevn, chief of the BCP Central Committee Construction and Architecture Department, was in the Soviet Union 25 March through 1 April in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP with a view to studying the experience of party leadership of construction and the construction materials industry.

During their stay in our country the Bulgarian comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, the Krasnodarskiy Kraykom, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and they visited a number of construction sites and enterprises for the production of construction materials and structures in Moscow, Krasnodar and Novorossiysk. V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a warm, friendly talk with it in which I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part.

GLAZUNOV CRITICAL OF UPCOMING EUROGROUP MEETING

LD051704 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] It has just been announced at the Atlantic headquarters in Brussels that a meeting of the so-called Eurogroup will be held before the NATO Council session in May. Our observer Viktor Glazunov makes this comment:

As is known, the Eurogroup includes the West European NATO member-countries excluding France and Iceland, and sessions of the Eurogroup are a usual thing. What's unusual in this case is the agenda of the forthcoming session. Under the chairmanship of West German Defense Minister Apel, his West European NATO colleagues will discuss the problems connected with the rapid deployment force. This force is being hastily created by Washington for intervention in various parts of the world, above all in the Persian Gulf. So the Eurogroup will discuss what part the European NATO members could play in operations to be carried out by this force.

NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, a publication proximate to NATO, notes that the West European allies of the United States show readiness to play their role in this direction. Maybe this does not hold true for all the Eurogroup members, but for some it does. The British Conservative government, parroting Washington in everything, has hastened to announce the creation of a British rapid deployment force to be copied on the American ones. Special mention should be made of West Germany. Talking to senators during his recent visit to the United States, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that in principle the West German Government was ready to support the escalation of the military presence of the Western alliance, along the routes to the strategically important Persian Gulf area rich in oil, and then it has been officially announced that a team of West German naval vessels will take part in naval exercises in the Indian Ocean soon.

In other words, West Germany has decided to join in the demonstration of military muscle launched by the United States in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean. On the other hand it's noteworthy that as part of the division of labor within the framework of NATO West Germany is prepared to fill the vacuum that might form in case the United States would transfer part of its troops from Western Europe to some other region like the Persian Gulf area for example. It is said in Bonn without reservation that the West German Army could be doubled at short notice in strength, and equipment for that is already available. Even now among the armies of the NATO countries the West German Army is second only to the American one in strength.

All this shows that Bonn is prepared to pursue a policy of Atlantic solidarity not only in principle but in action. In by-pass of the appropriate limitations in the Paris agreement the West German Army is being turned into a force the significance of which goes beyond Western Europe, a force more and more obviously becoming geopolitical in nature.

SESSION OF SWEDISH WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY OPENS

LD041806 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Stockholm, April 4, TASS--TASS correspondents Dmitriy Gorokhov and Vladimir Rolik report:

A regular congress of the Workers' Party--Communists of Sweden opened here today. The congress is to consider the topical tasks of the party in the struggle for peace and detente and for the vital interests of the working people.

Rolf Hoagel, chairman of the party's Board, delivered the Board's report "The Communists at the Boundary of the 1980's." Having pointed out that this year will see the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, he emphasized that Leninism is the compass of the most triumphant social and political movement of our times--the international communist movement. The Workers' Party--Communists of Sweden is consistently guided in its activities by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The speaker sharply criticised the U.S. administration's course toward aggravating the international situation. The Pentagon's and NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in the European Continent is fraught with a threat to peace and to the security of all the peoples and states. He expressed a protest against the Pentagon's plans to draw Norway and Denmark still more into NATO's aggressive military preparations.

R. Hagel condemned the collusion between imperialist forces and Beijing leadership that unleashed aggression against the Afghan people.

To struggle for peace is the major task of the party, he said. We must press for an end to the arms race, for the convocation of a European conference on disarmament, for continuation of the policy of detente, and for proclaiming Europe's north a nuclear-free zone.

CPSU Delegate's Address

LD042054 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Stockholm, April 4, TASS--Nikolay Pegov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, the head of the CPSU delegation, made a speech at the Congress of the Workers' Party--Communists of Sweden. He conveyed fraternal greetings to the delegates to the congress and to all members of the party from the CPSU Central Committee and from the 17 million Soviet communists. Having pointed out that the congress is taking place on the eve of a memorable date--the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the head of the CPSU delegation said that Lenin's teaching which is nowadays embodied in the triumphs of world socialism and in the successes of the international working-class and national liberation movement has become the symbol of social renovation of the world and the revolutionary banner of our epoch.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev, in international affairs consistently pursue the course towards strengthening peace, deepening detente, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, and supporting the liberation struggles of people.

GEORGES MARCHAIS' ANTANANARIVO PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD041906 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, April 4, TASS--General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais speaking here at press conference on Thursday expressed solidarity of the working people of France with the struggle of Madagascar's people for liberation from neocolonialist dependence, for raising prosperity of the working people, for democratisation of authority and development of education.

The essence of the nonaligned movement, Georges Marchais said in conclusion, is the struggle against imperialism. The French communists firmly uphold the principle of noninterference in internal affairs of other countries, declare for the peoples' right to choose themselves their social system and their government.

Therefore we condemn the attempts of imperialism to export counterrevolution, he said. When imperialism is violating this principle of noninterference, one cannot be idle, since this would mean inviting imperialism to aggression also in other areas, he said.

What has happened in Afghanistan, Georges Marchais said, showed clearly that imperialism can no longer stage interference at will, wherever it wishes. Its road is barred by the growing alliance of the free forces that make up the foundation of the world revolutionary process--the working class of capitalist states, peoples of developing countries, socialist countries.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party added that if NATO countries, including France, recognise the right to mutual assistance in the framework of their agreements, they must recognise the same right for the Soviet and Afghan peoples that concluded in 1978 the treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation.

Madagascar-PCF Communique

LD041908 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, April 4, TASS--A joint communique on the results of the visit to Madagascar by the French Communist Party delegation led by FCP General Secretary Georges Marchais, published here, stresses the need to consolidate solidarity of all progressive forces in the world in the face of imperialist counter-offensive. The delegation stayed here at the invitation of Didier Ratsiraka, chairman of the National Front in Defence of the Revolution, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The communique says that one of the main imperatives of the present time is to discontinue neo-colonialist policies, establish just economic relations among states. The movement of non-alignment and all anti-imperialist forces are playing an ever-growing role in attaining these goals.

The sides noted the successes of the national liberation movements throughout the world, including Africa, and stated their firm support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Western Sahara and Palestine for their legitimate rights and national independence.

The document stresses the need to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation, and dismantle all foreign military bases there.

The French workers, the Communist Party support the efforts of the Malagasy people to build the foundation of socialism and its struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, Georges Marchais told a press conference here. The path chosen by Madagascar attests to the further dissemination of the ideas of socialism.

The FCP general secretary stressed that the French communists are firm supporters of the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs of other states, the peoples' right to choose their own social system. That is why we condemn the attempts of imperialism to export counterrevolution. The events in Afghanistan, he said, clearly showed that imperialism cannot interfere unhindered wherever it likes. The strengthening unity of all detachments of the world revolutionary movement stands in its way.

Georges Marchais pointed out that the Soviet Union agreed to extend fraternal aid to Afghanistan in response to the numerous requests from its government and in compliance with the treaty concluded by the two countries.

KHOMEYNI SAYS STUDENTS SHOULD KEEP CUSTODY OF HOSTAGES

LD071202 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 7, TASS--The office of Iran's leader Khomeyni has published a statement which says that before the convocation of parliament American citizens, who are being held as hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and the embassy building should be in the hands of the Iranian students.

Before that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and three members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council visited Khomeyni in his residence to ask his decision on their proposal to transfer the hostages to the custody of government bodies.

KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR STATEMENTS ON HOSTAGES CITED

LD051948 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 5, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni, at a meeting held here with member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, reaffirmed that the fate of U.S. hostages must be decided by Iranian parliament.

The Islamic Republic Party issued a statement that the hostages should be left in the hands of the students--"followers of imam's course." Despite Washington's attempts to distort the real essence of the problem of hostages, the statement stresses, it is directly linked to the question of the shah's extradiction to Iran and restoration to it of the wealth he has embezzled.

Carter's mendacious messages and threats to Iran, especially after the former Persian Gulf policeman had been put in the traitor As-Sadat's "custody", as well as the Washington's hasty steps on the eve of the session of the Iranian parliament which, at the will of imam, will decide the fate of the hostages--all this underlines the importance of the hostages problem for the Iranian people and the fear in the United States at the thought of a forthcoming trial of the spies, says the statement of the Party of the Islamic Republic.

In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Iranian radio and television, President A. Bani-Sadr has, however, expressed a somewhat different opinion on the question of U.S. hostages. By continuing to hold the hostages and even taking them to court, Bani-Sadr said, we shall not be able to win a victory in our struggle against the United States.

Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has addressed today a message to the Egyptian people in connection with the shah's flight to Egypt. The message says, among others, that As-Sadat has "illegally taken the place of An-Nasir, is openly hostile to the Islamic revolution in Iran and its government which is a friend of the Arabs and ready to cooperate for the cause of the great struggle against the domination by Zionism--an instrument in the hands of U.S. imperialism." "This man is playing host, in the land of Egypt, to the worst enemy of the people of Iran and of Arab peoples." Demonstrations by Egyptian students and youth, the message says, shows that "the people of Egypt disagree with the decision of the Egyptian dictator." On behalf of the Iranian people A. Bani-Sadr calls on the friendly Egyptian people to demand that the "puppet As-Sadat regime" extradite the deposed shah to Iran.

Washington, April 5, TASS--President Carter, now staying in his Camp David retreat (the state of Maryland) continues to closely follow the developments in Iran and the situation with regard to U.S. hostages. Newsmen were told this by the official White House spokesman Jody Powell. In his words, Carter is still inclined to introduce additional sanctions against Iran if the hostages--U.S. Embassy officials in Tehran held on charges of espionage--are not handed over to Iranian authorities.

The CBS television company has reported in its latest news program about Washington's intention to enforce sanctions and to take other measures to influence Iran. That company's correspondent at the White House pointed out that if Iran fails to come up with any initiative before Sunday, President Carter may, despite the Easter holiday, return from Camp David and decide on introducing new economic sanctions against that country.

BANI-SADR REMARKS IN LE MONDE INTERVIEW REPORTED

LD061836 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Paris, April 6, TASS--In an interview to the French newspaper LE MONDE the President of Iran Bani-Sadrs aid he wanted to ask the prominent public figure, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ireland Sean Macbride to discuss with the U.S. Government Iran's proposal to set up an international tribunal to try the former shah, who has committed numerous crimes against the Iranian people.

The president of Iran said: "The United States should play an honest game, and take clear-cut and unambiguous positions in respect of us. Otherwise the Iranian-American crisis may develop catastrophic consequences both for Iran and for the whole of mankind... the transfer of the detained diplomats to the custody of the government will not have any practical consequences. They are hostages and will remain such right up to the day when parliament adopts a decision on their fate."

The Islamic Revolutionary Council, the president said further, has approved the principle contained in the draft to set up "a tribunal of the Nuremberg type" in order to try the shah for his crimes.

KHOMEYNI TO DISCUSS HOSTAGES WITH REVOLUTION COUNCIL

LD061958 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 6, TASS--It has been announced here that the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran has taken a decision on the U.S. hostages.

The official announcement of the decision's content will be made tomorrow after members of the council and the government meet the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni.

RAFSANJANI: PARLIAMENT 'ALONE' EMPOWERED TO DECIDE ON HOSTAGES

LD061828 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 6, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council will not decide on the fate of the American hostages without consultations with Ayatollah Khomeyni, it was stated by member of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Council Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanijani after a meeting with the leader of the Iranian revolution.

In an interview to the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Hashemi Rafsanjani noted that in Ayatollah Khomeyni's opinion the country's future parliament alone was empowered to decide on the destiny of the American hostages who are being held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on charges of espionage.

MOSCOW PERSIAN: IRANIAN OFFICIALS SCORED FOR 'DISRESPECTFUL ACTS'

NC042059 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary: "Telling Friend From Foe"]

[Excerpts] Recently in Iran there has been a lot said about the struggle against the superpowers, a phrase that some clergy and government officials have been using habitually. For instance, during the celebrations of the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the invitation to struggle against the two superpowers could be heard once again. It should be noted that this phrase is aimed more at the Soviet Union than at the United States. When one hears these speeches, one might think that the February 1979 revolution, which resulted in the Iranian people's historic victory, was not carried out under the slogan of the struggle against the despotic regime of the shah, the U.S. puppet, but against the two superpowers equally.

But the historic days of the Iranian revolution--a truly anti-imperialist revolution, as was stressed by the decisive Iranian leaders and above all by the distinguished leader of the Iranian people, Ayatollah Khomeyni--have not yet been forgotten. Ayatollah Khomeyni has repeatedly stressed that U.S. imperialism is the Iranian people's main enemy. Now, after 1 year, there are those who want to turn back the tide and alter the true meaning of the Iranian people's revolution and thus the objectives of their present struggle.

As stated by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union stresses its wish to expand friendly relations with Iran. President Carter, his representatives and official spokesmen say that the United States does not rule out the possibility of solving existing U.S.-Iranian differences, through military means. In view of these realities, it is completely clear who is the ally and friend of Iran's revolution and who is its foe.

By trying to place the Soviet Union and U.S. imperialism on the same level, political objectives are being pursued whose intentions are to create an artificial rift between the two neighbors and to place them against each other at a time when there is no harm in their living in peace, respecting each other's independence, and not interfering in others' affairs. These disrespectful acts can only make Iran's international situation more complicated at a time when the revolution needs the sympathy and support of all the Iranian people's friends.

IRANIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON 'WAR' AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD051633 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 5, TASS--Touching upon the Iranian-U.S. relations the newspaper KEYHAN writes that at present Iran is at war with U.S. imperialism. The sinister record of U.S. domination in Iran includes evidence of assassinations, exploitation and fraud. The overthrow of the legitimate government, suppression of national movement, direct interference of the Central Intelligence Agency in the affairs of Iran, the plunder of the country's national wealth and direct participation in mass shootings of unarmed demonstrators is only a part of that record.

At present, the newspaper stresses, the United States pursues the same policy with regard to Iran. In the post-revolutionary period the U.S. Embassy was engaged exclusively in the organization of spying, subversion and sabotage in the interests of restoring U.S. domination. More warships are being dispatched to the Persian Gulf. Plans of military intervention and economic blockade are being drawn up. The newspaper says in conclusion that Iran faces the enemy which will not stop at any hostile action or act of treachery with regard to the Iranian people.

DEMONSTRATORS IN EGYPT DEMAND SHAH'S DEPORTATION

LD061412 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In the Egyptian town of Asyut thousands demonstrated on Saturday against the presence of the deposed shah in the country. The police used tear gas to disperse them. Several people were injured in the clashes. There has been unrest in Asyut for over 2 weeks now. The marchers charged the shah with mass murder of Iranians and demanded his immediate deportation. Similar action took place last week in Cairo and Alexandria. The former shah arrived in Egypt on 24 March at the personal invitiation of President as-Sadat.

SAUDI ARABIA SUPPLYING PAKISTAN, AFGHAN REBELS

LD051310 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 5, TASS--According to reports of Arab political circles, Saudi Arabia continues increasingly the deliveries to Pakistan and to Afghan armed gangs that got entrenched in Pakistan's territory and are making criminal sorties against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Persons in the retinue of Saudi King Khalid give "advice" to ringleaders of these gangs to step up the armed struggle against the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Contacts with the counterrevolutionaries are maintained through Afghanistan's former Ambassador in Saudi Arabia Shaykh Mohammed Akear Harwani who is member of the reactionary organization Muslim Brothers. It became known here that the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States also provides financial assistance and armaments to the counterrevolutionary forces via Saudi Arabia. Directives of the CIA indicate that the number of subversive formations should be increased through recruiting Moslem mercenaries from other countries and by drawing more of so-called Afghan "refugees" in these formations. These groupings must be sent into the Afghan territory across the Pakistani border. Saudi Arabia assumes the expenditures for training and arming these gangs. It is noted that weapons for formations of thugs continues being supplied also via China.

DEMCHENKO DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI VIEWS ON AUTONOMY QUESTION

LD062056 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Pavel Demchenko commentary]

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat is getting ready for a long journey to visit President Carter in the White House to hold talks across the ocean. It seems that the Egyptian president hopes to have a good reception at the White House. He has rendered a new service to U.S. imperialism by receiving the former shah of Iran, who was overthrown and expelled from the country by his people, and now As-Sadat welcomes him on the banks of the Nile. As-Sadat perhaps hopes that the White House will favorably appreciate his steps. And a week later Israeli Prime Minister Begin will go to the United States. He will also meet with the U.S. President and hold talks with him.

To this day, it is not clear whether these talks are going to be bilateral or whether the three will at a certain stage all meet to discuss Middle East issues at a round table. Here arises the question about the reason for holding these talks. It is not probable that this is due to a single reason. Pavel Demchenko continues his talk by saying: One must take into consideration that the Camp David deal called for signing a peace treaty between two states in the Middle East, namely, Egypt and Israel, and later with the rest of the Middle East area. But the Camp David deal has failed completely. Although the treaty was a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, it was rejected by the Arab countries and Egyptian public opinion. This also has led to rendering a solution to the basic issue in the Middle East settlement, the Palestinian issue, more complex. There is not a single Palestinian who agrees to take part in the autonomy talks which have been taking place for 10 months and which have reached a deadlock. Today comes the decision of President Carter to overcome this dilemma. The reason for this is first of all that he faces domestic problems connected with the forthcoming elections and also with the Jewish community, which guarantees more than 2 million votes in the presidential elections. Carter's failure, according to the belief of the Zionists, to suppress the greatest anti-Israel forces in the Middle East, namely, the PLO--all this naturally points to a lack of confidence in Carter by U.S. Zionist circles.

As-Sadat also faces his own problems. He is suffering from complete political isolation in the Arab world and the separate deal is increasingly being opposed in Egypt itself. Recently a group of leading political figures decided to form a unified front to fight the separate treaty. And concerning Israel, it still continues its unchanged stand. It still stubbornly sticks to its anti-Palestinian and anti-Arab policy. Israel's stand can be summed up that it has conceded to Egypt a part of Sinai, but that it has no intention of conceding anything else. It does not recognize the PLO and does not intend to hold any talks with it. It absolutely rejects the establishment of the independent Arab state in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip and because As-Sadat needs results in these circumstances, he has therefore formulated a new plan.

The Lebanese AL-LIWA states that what they are thinking of now is not autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but autonomy for the Gaza Strip only, that is, a small territory. As-Sadat will carry this plan to Washington. Vance recently summed up U.S. plans when he stated that the United States, which brought Egypt and Israel to the negotiating table, has not given up its attempts to bring in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon to the talks, but a way must be found first for the success of the Palestinian autonomy talks. Vance still hopes that there are still some moderates among the Palestinians whom whom one can negotiate. He said that this does not necessarily mean bringing in the PLO into this operation. This is an old policy, the policy of searching for traitors and renegades among Palestinians and not recognizing the PLO--the organization which leads the struggle of the Palestinians against Israel. However, separate deals in the Middle East meet with resistance from the Arab people who for so many years fought for independence and strengthened their sovereignty and not for a return to the domination of U.S. imperialism or for being a flexible tool in the hands of the Pentagon. The Arab countries absolutely reject the plans of U.S. imperialism and they do not wish to jump on the bandwagon of imperialism and Zionism.

There is no doubt that the new collusion in Washington, if it takes place, will not find any champions. It is possible to solve the Middle East issue, not by separate deals but through a comprehensive political settlement of this complex issue and through the participation of all parties involved in the dispute. This includes the Palestinian Arab people. The interests of Palestinian Arab people and Syria, whose territory in the Golan Heights is still occupied, Jordan and other nations must be taken into consideration. Here and nowhere else one must search for peace and not via deals and separate talks.

KHOKHLOV VIEWS LINOWITZ MIDDLE EAST TOUR

LD272258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Talks began today in the Egyptian town of Alexandria between representatives of Cairo and Tel Aviv with a view, as officially stated, to attempting to resolve certain problems on the eve of the forthcoming meeting between the U.S. President and the leaders of Egypt and Israel. It is no secret that the problem of the future status of Palestine is one of the unresolved Middle East problems. At the microphone is IZVESTIYA observer Nikolay Khokhlov:

As is commonly known, the question of the formation of an independent Palestinian state has stood for many years on the agenda of many international meetings and conferences. It cannot be said that any kind of cardinal solutions have been adopted which would completely take into account the legitimate rights and historic aspirations of the Palestinians.

However, certain changes for the better have been made, and this characterizes the present situation in the international arena in respect of the Palestinian problem as a whole. I have in mind above all the fact that the PLO has considerably grown in reputation. Its prestige has grown, and this is borne out convincingly by the virtual spate of recognition of this organization by many states in the modern world.

On the other hand, the participants in the huddle at Camp David are literally pushing the situation toward certain actions, even if only to justify their treacherous treatment of the PLO and the Arab world in general. The year which has elapsed since the Camp David deal has not provided any opportunity for a positive solution to the Palestinian problem. Moreover, the concrete actions by the countries allied in the Washington-Cairo-Tel Aviv triangle have merely complicated the problem, providing the international public with not a little proof of hypocrisy and duplicity.

The most important thing is that Israel, in spite of everything, continues to build settlements on the occupied territories, even though the United States every so often gives advice that this brazen tactic should be frozen. The U.S. President's special envoy, Sol Linowitz, arrived in the Middle East precisely to modify Israel's implacable position. Before his meeting in Alexandria he visited the capitals of Egypt and Israel. The foreign press agencies report that the endeavors of the presidential envoy led to naught. Israel, in the words of Prime Minister Begin, has formulated its position, the meaning of which boils down to the fact that the settlements being created serve, if you please, the interests of Israel's security, and the United States, according to the very same Camp David, is obliged to preserve Israel's security.

As we see, we have here the old and generally familiar political game. One variety of it is to be observed now in Alexandria, where completely immaterial and, in essence, sterile talks on Palestinian autonomy and so on are proceeding without the participation of PLO representatives, which in present conditions can be seen with full justification as a premeditated provocative step by Washington, whose authorities intend to save the Camp David accords at any cost and to delay resolving the Palestinian problem indefinitely.

COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD312118 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] An Angolan delegation led by the secretary of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labor and the minister of planning, Roberto de Almeida, has completed its visit to the Soviet Union. It took part in the work of the Soviet-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, Technical and Trade Cooperation. The two sides signed agreements on developing their cooperation in agriculture, power industry, trade and health services. Under the agreement Soviet educational institutions will admit a group of Angolan citizens and the Soviet Union will send to Angola its medical workers and specialists in various industries.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA RECEIVES ILICHEV IN LUSAKA

LD031226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, who is in Lusaka for consultations with Zambia, was received by Zambian President Kaunda. He conveyed greetings and good wishes to Kaunda from Soviet leaders and personally from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kaunda expressed deep thanks and asked that cordial good wishes be conveyed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

A broad exchange of opinions was held on questions of mutual interest. Several topical international problems were touched upon and special attention was devoted to the situation in southern Africa and the further development of friendly Soviet-Zambian relations.

'SERIOUS CONCERN' OVER CHAD FIGHTING REPORTED

IZVESTIYA Article

LD031620 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from S. Nikonov "The World Today" feature: "Chad: Bloody Fighting"]

[Text] An extremely tense situation persists in Chad. The rival military-political groupings forming the transitional Government of National Unity still cannot agree on a settlement.

The cease-fire agreements that have been concluded three times in recent days have been violated on each occasion. There is constant bloody fighting on the streets of Ndjamena, the capital, with extensive use of artillery and mortars. The inhabitants are leaving the city.

According to AFP, clashes are taking place between hostile groupings in other areas of the country. The Chad situation is causing serious concern in all African countries and among the world public.

'Extreme Intensity' of Fighting

LD031623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Tyurkin report: "Fierce Clashes"]

[Text] Dakar, 31 March--The fighting, now in its 10th day, between detachments of various military-political groupings in Chad have reached an extreme degree of intensity, according to observers. According to recent reports, 60,000 of the 80,000 inhabitants of the Chad capital have left Ndjamena. Heavy weapons are being used in the fighting.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO MAURITIUS OFFICIALS

Brezhnev Message

LD312314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1629 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 March, (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, governor general of Mauritius, in which he conveyed on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own behalf sincere congratulations to the Mauruitian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday, the 12th anniversary of Mauritius' independence. In his reply Dayendranath Burrenchobay expressed the profound gratitude of the people to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to Leonid Brezhnev personally for the congratulations and good wishes.

Kosygin Greeting

LD312316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1701 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 March (TASS)--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a message to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius, in which he congratulated him on the 12th independence anniversary of Mauritius. In his reply the Mauruitian prime minister sent his best wishes to the Soviet Union for well being, further progress and prosperity.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRAINING OF SUBVERSIVES CRITICIZED

LD052230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The South African regime is extending the network of camps training subversive groups in northern areas of Namibia. Over the past few months the number of camps has doubled. Our correspondent in East African countries, Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy, reports:

The number of military personnel being accommodated in the camps is increasing, and at present totals about 10,000. The backbone of this formation is made up of detachments from the counterrevolutionary grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] with the help of which the Pretoria regime, and the imperialist circles which were giving it backing, tried to put down the Angolan revolution. Special attention is being devoted to training the subversive group from UNITA. This is the task of particular specialists--Beijing instructors and agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and specialists from intelligence services of the European NATO countries. The NATO and Beijing instructors train the subversives and terrorists to infiltrate Angolan territory, destroy bridges, roads and means of communications, raid Angolan villages and settlements, (destroy) reservoirs and peasants' arable land and to deal with the civilian population. For the carrying out of such actions the subversive-terrorist groups are equipped with all they need from the NATO countries. In particular, American helicopters with missile installations, cross-country vehicles, napalm bombs and mechanisms with increased explosive force have been delivered to the bases training the subversive groups.

Military supplies from Britain, France and Israel are being stepped up. Observers note the intensive escalation of the aggressive subversive-terrorist actions against Angola. On average the number of these actions per month comes to 40-50. The Pretoria authorities are making open threats against the republic. Botha, the Republic of South Africa minister of foreign affairs, talked without standing on ceremony about the intention of Pretoria to teach a lesson to Angola, whose (?actions) are giving support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia headed by SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organization. All this points to the fact that the South African regime, with the help of military force, is trying to intimidate Angola and isolate SWAPO and thus to eliminate the leadership of the Patriotic Forces in Namibia. Angola and the other front-line states urge that a stop be put to the criminal actions of the South African racists in Namibia and to their attempts to extend the occupation of this country for an indefinite period.

RESULTS OF ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD031950 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The triumph of the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe fundamentally changed the military-political and economic situation in the African Continent's south in favour of independent Africa. The states of the region which previously had to spend tremendous manpower and material resources to repel the aggressive aspirations of the racist regime of Ian Smith, have not got an opportunity to channel much more funds for regional development and for the weakening of their economic dependence on the Republic of South Africa.

This is a keynote of the decisions of the conference on matters aimed at coordinating the development of southern Africa. The conference which ended in Lusaka yesterday was attended by the heads of state and government of nine countries of the region--Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland. They endorsed a joint declaration titled "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Emancipation."

The exercise in practice of the principles endorsed in this important document will deal a serious blow at the neocolonialist plans of the racists of the Republic of South Africa who contemplate bringing independent African states under their economic and military-political control through drawing them into so-called constellation of states of southern Africa, based from Pretoria. To countervail the racist-(?plans), the nine southern African states decided to pool their resources to create a continuous belt of economically developed countrie from Dar es Salaam and Maputo on the Indian Ocean coast to Luanda on the Atlantic coast. [Words indistinct] they intend to coordinate industrial and energy development plans, set up a southern African commission for transport and communications, establish a regional agricultural research centre, and elaborate proposals on creating a joint development fund.

All these measures will enable the countries of the "union of the nine" to do away with the state of things which they inherited from colonial times, under which the states of the region are assigned the role of exporters of raw materials and cheap labour force. In this connection it becomes particularly important to reduce the scope of relations between the "union of the nine" and the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa. The forthcoming proclamation of the independence of Zimbabwe with its developed economic potential which will be gradually brought under the control of the African government will enable the neighbouring countries to reorient their contacts and renounce South Africa's deliveries. All this, in the end, will contribute to weakening the economic and military-political influence of the Republic of South Africa on the southern Africa subcontinent, and hasten the inevitable collapse of the racist regime.

CUBAN, SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES IN MOSCOW

LD031221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 31 March between I.V. Arkhipov and N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and C.P. Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and H. Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board of Cuba. During the talks, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, there was a broad exchange of opinions on questions of further developing economic cooperation between the USSR and Cuba.

'FABRICATIONS' OF SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

LD052032 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Yuriy Romantsov report]

[Text] New York, April 5, TASS--In the turbid torrent of anti-Soviet slander daily splashed out on the American reader by the U.S. propaganda machine there has surfaced a fabrication which is especially outrageous. What is at issue is an article in the BUSINESS WEEK about "the Kremlin's" alleged "intrigues" in Central American countries. The authors unblushingly assert that the Soviet Union, with Cuba's assistance is not only trying to "take over" Nicaragua but is also intensifying its "penetration" in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala and that the final objective of this "subversive design" is allegedly to topple the Mexican Government.

Such a sensational "discovery" ought, logically, be followed by some evidence. As to evidence, however, there is none and understandably cannot be. The question is bound to be asked: Who needs, and why, ascribing the Soviet Union dark designs completely alien to the very foundations of its foreign policy? Partly, the answer is provided by the BUSINESS WEEK itself which says that the information was given to it by "veterans of U.S. intelligence service". Thus, again, this implicates the Central Intelligence Agency which in the past has been repeatedly exposed as spreading the most absurd and dirty fabrications.

It is not difficult to guess the aims pursued by U.S. secret services which spread slanderous fabrications about "the Kremlin's intrigues" in Central America and Mexico. At present, the area is experiencing an upsurge in the national liberation movement and heightened sense of national identity, shedding the heavy shackles of political and economic dependence on the United States. Having swept away, in a tenacious and bloody struggle, the Washington-imposed dictator, the people of Nicaragua is building a new life in conditions of freedom. The positions of U.S. imperialism are giving cracks in El Salvador. Mexico refuses outright to heed the commanding voices from the United States, which clearly manifests itself in Mexico's independent oil policy.

By attempting to halt and reverse this historical process, Washington strategists do not stop short of any means-from arm-twisting to direct interference. Broadly known at present, among others, are the secret plans of the United States for a military intervention in El Salvador. The unbridled anti-Soviet hullaballoo emerges, with this backdrop, as a smokescreen with which Washington tries to mask its own schemes in the area, a familiar and shabby technique.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS MONOGRAPH ON FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

LD031033 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof S. Nikishov book review under the rubric "New Books": "The Right to Freedom of Conscience"]

[Text] The Soviet state's attitude to religion and the church is discussed in A.I. Barmenkov's book "Freedom of Conscience in the USSR" [Svoboda Sovesti v SSSR], published by the "Mysl" Publishing House.

Absurd assertions are not infrequently met with in the bourgeois press to the effect that, in its program, the CPSU has formulated demands for the forcible eradication of religion and believers. Yet communists have always rejected and resolutely condemned administrative methods of combating religion, and also pseudorevolutionary demands for it to be banned. The author of the book stresses that V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, advised people to fight against "religious prejudices...with extreme caution" and that "a great deal of damage can be done by those who introduce into this struggle the wounding of religious feelings."

The book will act as a useful support for propagandists. It cites many instances of the attentive attitude of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government toward the customs, traditions and beliefs of peoples.

Running through every chapter in the monograph "Freedom of Conscience in the USSR" is the idea that it is not a ban on believing in God or coercion against the believer's views and feelings, but a patient attitude toward a sincere conviction in matters of faith and the believer's conversion on the basis of scientific knowledge for his own good, for the sake of spiritual liberation, that has been and remains the unchanging principle in policy concerning questions of freedom of conscience in the USSR.

PRAVDA CONSIDERS IMPLICATIONS OF EXPULSIONS OF PARTY MEMBERS

LD041347 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 March 1980 publishes on page 2, under the rubric "Party Life: Lenin Meetings Taking Place," a 1,900-word article by Hero of Socialist Labor V. Vinogradov, a CPSU member since 1915, entitled "The Lofty Title of Communist." The article deals with the vanguard role of communists in production collectives, emphasizing that communists must be beyond reproach and set an example to others. But, after discussing some of the qualities of a good party member, the writer concludes his article as follows:

"Unfortunately, it is not possible to follow the example of every CPSU member. There are also those who have to be expelled from the party's ranks. They may be few in number, compared with the millions of real communists, but if you count them up, not in percentages but in absolute figures, they are not so few. And every one of them has influenced the people around him, only his influence has had an adverse effect.

"There is something to ponder here. On the one hand, it is good that party organizations do not tolerate worthless people in their midst. This is a Leninist, principled position. And yet someone recommended these people and admitted them to the party. Either they were unexacting in their approach, were hasty and did not recognize the person's rotten inside. Or they did not pay attention later and overlooked the moment when he started on the slippery slope.... It can happen in different ways. But such a thing must not happen. I believe that our Lenin meetings should investigate such cases in detail, to insure that they are not repeated in the future. And if there are serious complaints against someone, they must be put to him head-on. Such people should ponder seriously whether there is much that is communist in them.

"The party is the mind, honor and conscience of our age. If you have a party ticket, these Leninist words apply directly to you--like a demand."

PRAVDA REPORTS KAZAKHSTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD031529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Shpakov report: "High Criteria: From the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Alma-Ata--As already reported, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum held on 25 March discussed tasks for further increasing the production and procurements of livestock products in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums.

A report was delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

While giving due credit for what has been achieved, the plenum participants focussed the main attention on unresolved tasks and serious shortcomings which exist. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum a number of Kazakhstan oblasts were subjected to justified criticism. The correct conclusions have been drawn, but the situation is being rectified more slowly than it should. Many farms are systematically failing to cope with meat procurement targets and paying too little attention to raising highly productive breeds of cattle. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast, for instance, last year weight gains during intensive fattening were 365 grams a day, and in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts they were even less. Average milk yields in the republic are little more than 2,000 kg a year, while the best milkmaids obtain three times that from the cows assigned to them.

The keynote speaker and also K,M. Aukhadiyev, A.G. Ramazanov and V.A. Liventsov, first secretaries of Alma-Atinskiy, Semipalatinskiy and Aktyubinskiy obkoms, and other speaker analyzed ways of further developing sheep raising. Over the next 10 years it is planned to increase the numbers of sheep in Kazakhstan to 50 million and in the 11th 5-Year Plan alone R4.2 billion will be channeled into this sector's development. Every rayon, every farm must find its place in the fulfillment of this extensive program. The rich practical experiences accumulated in the republic will help. However, the leaders of several big sheep farms are still restructuring work only slowly, permitting a reduction in the numbers of animals and selling them at low weights. Major losses through disease [padezh] and outright squandering are not infrequently permitted.

Hog raising is of considerable importance in the republic, and is being successfully transferred to an industrial footing. During the 5-year plan period the number of hogs has almost doubled and the volume of pigmeat purchases is approaching 150,000 tons a year. But in order to fully supply pork requirements it is necessary to increase the numbers of animals by at least another million.

Subsidiary and private plots, it was noted at the plenum, offer a good basis for increasing the production of livestock products. Party, soviet and economic organs must carry out extensive explanatory work among the population and help with feed.

The report and speeches referred to the strengthening of the feed base for stockraising. Crucial work lies ahead in this direction, particularly in connection with the commissioning of the Irtysh-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan canal and the improvement of the utilization of subterranean water. Daily attention must be devoted to increasing the yield of feed crops; the output per hectare of arable land could be at least doubled.

The plenum participants examined in detail questions of the specialization and concentration of stockraising and transferring it onto an industrial footing. Major complexes and specialized farms are in operation in the republic. But some of them are not justifying the resources invested.

Comprehensive mechanization, the speakers noted, has a great influence on increasing stockmen's labor productivity. There is a real possibility of completing it in hog raising and dairying and significantly extending it in sheep raising during the next 5-year plan.

Serious criticism was voiced at the plenum with respect to certain representatives of agricultural science. Scientific recommendations are still being introduced into practice only slowly, and sometimes there is nothing to introduce--empty research is carried out for years on end with no results.

The plenum also criticized several union and republican ministries and departments. It was noted in particular that not enough high productivity machinery is produced for the procurement and processing of fodder crops and there is a shortage of up-to-date equipment for livestock complexes. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry are only poorly concerned with developing the network of milk reception centers, which often leads to product losses.

The plenum noted the need to improve work with cadres and to resolutely combat thriftlessness, slipshod work and embezzlements of public property. Young stockmen require great concern on the part of party organizations.

Difficult, large-scale tasks, the plenum noted, face working people in Kazakhstan's livestock units. In the next few years the numbers of cattle must be increased by more than 1 million head, which means an average of at least 500 per farm. The average weight of animals at the time of sale must also be increased. It is necessary to set about the further upsurge in stockraising with as much energy and enthusiasm as during the opening up of the virgin lands.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD272133 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Here is an information report on the 27 March session of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet.

The first session of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation opened in Alma-Ata today in the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet meeting hall. It is 1000. The seats in the boxes are occupied by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Imashev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev and Trofimov; and Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee candidate Politburo members Dzhiyenbayev and Shevchenko.

Deputy Kunayev, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, is called upon to speak. Comrade Kunayev tables a proposal on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and supported by the party group in the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Elders to elect Deputy Imashev chairman of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elects Deputy Imashev chairman of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, is then called upon to speak and on behalf of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee tabled a proposal, supported by the party group in the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet and by the Council of Elders to appoint Deputy Ashimov chairman of the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet expressed approval of the activities of the Council of Ministers of the republic and unanimously appointed deputy Ashimov chairman of the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers and instructed him to submit a proposal to the Supreme Soviet on the composition of the Kazakhstan Government.

The First Session of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation is continuing its work.

RED BANNER AWARD PRESENTED TO MOLDAVIA

LD290947 [Editorial Report LD] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 21 March 1980 publishes on pages 1 and 2 the 3,500-word apparent text of the speech delivered by T. Ya. Kisilev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 20 March Kishinev meeting on the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner to Moldavia. Kiselev sums up the republic's achievements in 1979 and outlines the directions of future development.

The same paper carries on pages 2 and 3 the 6,800-word apparent text of the speech delivered at the meeting by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, in which he notes the achievements of particular individuals, enterprises and sectors and discusses tasks for 1980.

BRIEFS

JEWISH OBLAST AWARDED--A meeting devoted to presenting a Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU to Jewish Autonomous Oblast in Birobidzhan yesterday was opened by Shapiro, first secretary of the Jewish Oblast Party Committee and addressed by Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom, who stressed the contribution made by the oblast working people in fulfilling the tasks set by the party before the kray. He also said that during the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan the oblast industry marketed more than 18 million rubles' worth of goods above the plan, increased volume of production by 22.6 percent, increased labor productivity by 22.8 percent and made some 300 million rubles in capital investments in the national economy or 21 percent more than in a similar period during the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Capital investments in housing construction increased by 28 percent during the period. Despite difficult weather condition the oblast has increased the gross output of agricultural products. Chernyy also dwelt on shortcomings and unused production reserves in the oblast and outlined important tasks for this year. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW]

PRIMORSKIY SOVIET SESSION--The first session of the Primorskiy Kray Soviet was held in Vladivostok today to discuss organizational matters. It was addressed by First Secretary Lomakin. The session reelected Dimitriy Ivanovich Karabanov as chairman of the Primorskiy Krayispolkom. Karabanov was born in 1927, he is a member of the CPSU, has a higher education and has been working as krayispolkom chairman since 1977. The session also reelected Konstantin Fedorovich Kravchenko as first deputy chairman of the krayispolkom and elected Aleksey Mikhaylovich Zaychikov, Aleksey Ivanovich Kantur, Mikhail Yakovlevich Lavrenov and Petr Nikitovich Reva as deputy chairmen of the krayspolkom. Anatoliy Gavrilovich Dekhtyarev was elected as secretary of the krayispolkom. The session formed the kray people's control committee and appointed Nikolay Ivanovich Tryshko as its chairman. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW]

AMBARTSUMOV LINKS CALL FOR ECONOMIC INNOVATION WITH HISTORY

Part One

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10 Mar 80 pp 18-20 WA

[Evgeny Ambartsumov]

[Excerpts] After the victorious conclusion of Soviet Russia's Civil War against the internal counter-revolution and the foreign invaders, the policy of "war communism" began to create tensions in the country and especially in relations with the peasantry. A negative effect was produced by the redistribution of the consumption fund irrespective of the actual amount of labour contributed--in other words, in disregard of the principle of providing material incentives. This inhibited the growth of production and of labour productivity.

Politics Is a Concentrated Expression of Economics

It was then that Lenin, while reiterating his idea that "politics must take precedence over economics," preceded it with the exceptionally important proposition that "politics is a concentrated expression of economics." By "concentrated expression" he meant that politics absorbs and reflects the most important, fundamental economic relations and requirements. Compare this with Mao Zedong's glib but anti-Marxist dictum, "politics is the commanding force." Politics cannot command economics, it must guide it, proceeding from its possibilities and requirements. Lenin criticized the expropriation without compensation of the peasants' surplus product, that emergency measure necessitated and justified by the war but no longer viable after its termination. "The surplus-food appropriation system in the rural districts--this direct communist approach to the problem of urban development--hindered the growth of the productive forces and proved to be the main cause of the profound economic and political crisis that we experienced in the spring of 1921," Lenin noted.

Incidentally, as had often happened before and was to happen later, the crisis played a definite salutary role as well. The silver lining that cloud had was that it helped to work out a correct policy line. More, while initially the replacement of surplus appropriation with a tax in kind was conceived as an important but extraordinary measure, before long it gave an impetus to a whole complex of steps in the same direction--the introduction of what came to be known as the New Economic Policy, which, in Lenin's words, was aimed at overcoming a "discrepancy between our economic 'forces' and our political strength"; making for a healthier and more vigorous economy and in this way strengthening the political superstructure.

Characteristic of Lenin's approach is his realistic assessment of all the elements of the national economy as they actually are and not as one would like them to be. "We must base ourselves on the individual peasant," Lenin wrote with regard to the Bolshevik agrarian policy. "We must take him as he is, and he will remain what he is for some time to come, and so it is no use dreaming about going over to socialism and collectivization at present." When speaking of peasants' co-operation as the way to socialism in agriculture, he urged building "socialism in practice in such a way that every small peasant could take part in it." In connection with the development of commodity-money relations and trade, Lenin exclaimed: "Take the trouble to adapt yourselves to this; otherwise, you will be overwhelmed by the wave of spontaneous buying and selling, by the money system!"

Politics operates in the economic sphere and not in that of artificially concentrated and therefore imaginary life, and that is why the political leadership can effectively guide the economy, steering its development in the right direction.

A Retreat or a Road to Socialism?

As we can see, changes in the situation caused changes in Lenin's approach to many aspects of the economics-politics relationship--not fundamental changes, of course, but changes in emphasis, expressed in the deepening of some aspects and the revision of others. This has to be stressed, because even in Marxist literature one can come across an "extra-temporal" approach to Lenin's works, absolutizing one of another proposition outside the historical context. Using this approach, one can with equal success present Lenin as both an opponent and supporter of market relations under socialism, although he evolved from the former position to the latter precisely during the NEP period.

Similar turns in economic policy are characteristic of socialist construction in some other countries, as is at present the case, according to the Vietnamese press, in Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Such turns, such running ahead of developments followed by a subsequent retreat, is apt to be misunderstood by some observers. A profound explanation of this phenomenon was given by Lenin, who noted that "there is evidently a law demanding that the revolution advance further than it reasonably can, to consolidate less significant transformations." Hence the need for the subsequent correction of the political course. In making such corrections the countries embarking upon the path of socialism draw ever more frequently upon the vast positive experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

Economics--The Main Link

In that same period Lenin observed: "Isn't it paradoxical that private capital should be helping socialism? Not at all. It is, indeed, an irrefutable economic fact." Thanks to NEP the socialist state saved material, financial and, for that matter, manpower resources to develop key industries. The private sector might have gained in strength from time to time, but it paid taxes to the state, which could be used also to meet pressing needs. Last but not least, the private sector often responded more promptly and flexibly than the state sector to the consumers' requirements, which ultimately, was in the interests of society.

The experience of a number of socialist countries shows the abiding relevance of this aspect of NEP as well. This experience includes use of small-scale peasant farming (subsidiary or individual), and encouragement of private enterprise, the sphere of whose action in the services field is extended without affecting the state monopoly of the basic means of production.

Of paramount importance here is, of course, the extent of the freedom granted private capital. Lenin stressed the necessity of preserving not only political power, but also the commanding heights in the economy in the hands of the people's, socialist state. Violation of this principle can have catastrophic consequences, such as erosion of power and restoration of capitalism. That is what has happened in Egypt under President Sadat, who betrayed the cause of the 1952 revolution by objectively expressing the interests of the nouveaux riches, of the bureaucratic, comprador and foreign bourgeoisie.

Lenin paid principal attention, of course, to socialist forms of economic activity represented by co-operatives and state-owned enterprises. [paragraph continues]

But he did not want them to be developed at any cost, he wanted them to make a tangible contribution to the rise and strengthening of the country, to the improvement of the well-being of the working people. Having put an end to rigid centralism in the economy, NEP produced a new type of economic management by the state--economically autonomous enterprises and their associations which were not only to turn out definite produce, but to do so at minimum cost. Lenin noted in this connection that management of state enterprises on a profit basis "in the near future ... is bound to become the predominant, if not the sole, form of state enterprise." Lenin's prediction came true twice--in the 1920s and in our time, when not only the Soviet Union, but other countries of existing socialism are rationalizing the system of economic management through the establishment of amalgamations run on a cost accounting basis.

It is now abundantly clear that in normal, peacetime conditions economic growth is, as Lenin saw it, the main link in carrying out the paramount political task of building socialism and communism. It was not fortuitous that Lenin repeated over and over again in those years: economic upbuilding is our best policy; herein lies the force of our example, of our revolutionizing impact on the rest of the world.

The Feedback Effect of Politics

The pre-NEP political crisis of 1921, culminating in insurrections in Kronstadt and the Tambov region, was caused, among other things, by the "war communism" surplus appropriation system. Following the latter's abolition the peasants again gave their active support to Soviet power. The essentially democratic turn to NEP was accompanied by a policy of "reinvigorating the Soviets," designed to hasten the involvement in public life of ever broader strata of working people, to give the masses wider access to the Soviets. It is noteworthy that in this, the last period of his activity, Lenin advanced what was virtually a concrete plan for democratizing the key elements of the political system of socialism. This, in turn, gave a powerful impulse to the economy and to all of social life.

Conversely, departure from the Leninist concept of the relationship between politics and economics, the tendency arbitrarily to take decisions and hand them down "through administrative channels" to be carried out at lower levels, led to a decline in production and disorganized whole sectors of the economy. What was also reprehensible were attempts to cope with economic difficulties by violating Leninist, democratic standards of Party and state life. The Communist Party's exposure and condemnation of the Stalin personality cult and its consequences, its sharp criticism of voluntarism and unfounded impromptu decisions, therefore, had a beneficial effect on the entire situation in the Soviet Union.

As Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his speech before the electorate of the Bauman District of Moscow, the CPSU approaches economic tasks from "broad social positions, regarding economics as being intrinsically bound up with the entire system of social relations." The Party highlights the political character of the new decisions prompted by life itself. Addressing the CPSU Central Committee's plenum in November 1979, Leonid Brezhnev pointed to the need to "raise the level of management in the broadest sense of the term. The refashioning of the economic mechanism," he said, "is a major economic and political task."

At the November CC plenum and in the course of the recent election campaign, the leaders of our Party called for a radical improvement in the style and methods of management in a Leninist spirit, for struggle against bureaucracy and political bombast, for boldness and initiative, and for democracy and Bolshevik businesslike approach. The new economic tasks, the course of intensifying production and raising its efficiency require a corresponding economic and managerial rethinking. [paragraph continues]

For conservatism and inertia in matters of economic strategy and management of the economy influence negatively, through the economy, the state of society as a whole. Such is the democratic, truly Leninist approach to the economics-politics nexus. The best guarantee of this approach is growth of the political awareness of the working people, their cultural and general educational level, their productive, creative potential.

As we have seen, Lenin gave a deep insight into the rich essence of the flexible and many-faceted system of relations between economics and politics, of their interdependence, interaction, and purposeful synthesis. This system is a mighty stimulus also to the current development of world socialism.

Part Two

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 11 Mar 80 pp 18-20 WA

[Evgeny Ambartsumov]

[Excerpts] In the past, these two spheres of the life of society--economics and politics--seemed very far removed from each other, practically antipodal. Economics was regarded as something vulgarly commonplace, politics was seen as a lofty affair of state directed by a select few from the sanctuaries of private offices. It was only in the epoch ushered in by the October Revolution that the close connection between the two spheres was revealed. Lenin gave a profound analysis and explanation of this interconnection, erecting an ideological bridge for transition from economic to political struggle.

In our time politics, like economics, has become for the first time the affair of the masses, and it was Lenin who applied the Archimedean level which turned history in this direction. That is why it is not merely interesting but remarkably timely to see how Lenin treated the economics-politics nexus in the struggle for socialism, how he developed further the relevant ideas of Marx.

Is Marxism Economic Determinism?

Western Sovietologists invariably contrapose to Marx the thinker and theoretician Lenin the politician, and to Marx's economic theory, Lenin's political initiative. But this contraposition distorts the true picture.

Marx was above all a theoretician because his time, and his contemporaries, were not yet ripe for a socialist revolution, and the first thing that had to be done was to lay the theoretical foundations of the future communist movement. But Marx was also a political leader; he organized and headed the forerunners of this movement--first the Communist League and then the First International. Moreover, he took a leading, albeit an indirect, part (from abroad), in the revolutions of 1848 and 1871.

Lenin's historical advantage is that he became the leader of a revolution, the head of the first socialist state born of that revolution. Because for a communist revolutionary like Marx or Lenin, it was, in Lenin's words, more pleasant to go through "the experience of revolution" than to write about it.

But Lenin, too, began his activities by theoretically substantiating, using the example of Russia, the determinant role of economic development. His first two books, "What the 'Friends of the People' Are and How They Fight the Social-Democrats" and "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," are, in a way, his own "Capital." But "Capital" is only part of Marx's doctrine, which comprises also an analysis of the motive forces of the revolution, as may be seen, using but one example, from his "The Civil War in France," this brilliantly written history of the Paris Commune. [paragraph continues]

It was only natural for Lenin as the leader of the revolution to pay still greater attention not only to its economic prerequisites, but also, and especially, to the political readiness of the masses for revolution.

The reformist leaders of the Second International, whose conception of Marxism Lenin called "impossibly pedantic," reduced it to economic determinism. Accordingly, they drew up a rigid timetable for the world socialist revolution: first the most highly developed countries with the most experienced Social Democratic parties, then the less developed countries such as Russia; to consider any other order was sheer blasphemy.

It was, of course, only a caricature of Marxism. Those pseudo-Marxists did not understand, that by virtue of its revolutionary character and, for that matter, its humaneness, Marxism cannot be reduced to the economic factor alone. After all, it was Marx himself who stressed in his famous 11th thesis on Feuerbach: "The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point, however, is to change it."

Changing the world presupposed, consequently, reliance not only on economic relations, which are not dependent on the will of people. But for the historical reasons given above Marx could not organize this change; that Lenin was destined to do.

Summing up the economic determinism of the "heroes of the Second International" carried to the absurd, Lenin pointed to their stereotyped "argument they learned by rote during the development of West European Social Democracy, namely, that we are not ripe for socialism, that, as certain 'learned' gentlemen among them put it, the objective economic premises for socialism do not exist in our country." Both in theory and in practice--by the October Revolution--Lenin showed that Russia's underdeveloped economic prerequisites were compensated for by unprecedentedly acute social contradictions and the equally unprecedented revolutionary spirit of the working masses.

Lenin's Anti-Voluntarism

Contrary to what many Western Sovietologists claim, Lenin had no use for voluntarism, this striving to foist one's will upon society regardless of the objective conditions.

It is true that Lenin attached primary importance to a resolute policy, to political initiative and activity--recall, for instance, his quoting in his work "Our Revolution" Napoleon's phrase "On s'engage et puis ... on voit," which he translated as "First engage in a serious battle and then see what happens." But even in Napoleon's case this motto had nothing in common with adventurism or recklessness. Even his fatal mistakes were the consequence of incorrect political calculation. As for Lenin, the victorious October uprising was the result of a painstaking, accurate analysis of the whole economic, social and internal and external political situation of Russia at that time.

The resolution with which Lenin steered a course towards an armed uprising highlights a major and, as we can see, invariable aspect of his approach to the relationship between economics and politics: democratism, a striving to proceed from the interests of the people, reliance on the masses, on their initiative and action. Such an approach is indispensable if a revolution is to be a genuinely popular revolution and not a putsch by a group of individuals divorced from the masses.

However, it should also be borne in mind that pre-revolutionary Russia was, on the whole, a country with a medium level of development of capitalism. Here is how Lenin described Russia's economy: "...the most backward system of landownership and the most ignorant peasantry, on the one hand, and the most advanced industrial and finance capitalism, on the other!" [paragraph continues]

The largest enterprises of Petrograd and Moscow stood comparison with those of Western Europe in size and equipment, while in the degree of concentration of production, labour power and capital, Russia was ahead of both Western Europe and the United States. Suffice it to say that in 1913 enterprises with more than 500 employees accounted for 54 per cent of the industrial work force in Russia, as against 33 per cent in the United States.

The sum of the objective and subjective factors of our revolution sets it apart from the socialist-oriented revolutions in developing countries. It was the October Revolution that provided the initial impetus to them, and it is our, existing socialism that is regarded by the revolutionary masses and their leaders in many countries as an example. This is important, of course, for mankind's future. But there is another aspect of this perception of our experience which should be noted here. The thing is that the revolutionary forces in these countries tend, in their thinking, to shorten and straighten out, as it were, the long and tortuous path that has to be traversed before arriving at socialism. In our case, for instance, that path combined the frontal attack of the "war communism" period with the forced retreat of the New Economic Policy times. But the "straightening out" of history is fraught with the risk of society itself being understood in a simplistic, lopsided way. What is at times taken for socialism are the ways and means of advancing towards it that were applied in the conditions of Russia's backwardness and of a life-and-death struggle against the enemies--rigid centralization, temporary restrictions of democracy, and the like. The result is a "reordering of priorities," with the tasks of economic and social emancipation ceding primacy to the interests of consolidation of the central authority. To be sure, it would be hypocritical or naive to forget that a contributing factor in this is the subversive activities of imperialism, which compel the emergent nations to maintain a permanent state of revolutionary alertness, when a forced and temporary "reordering of priorities" may be justified and even necessary at a certain moment. But it also happens that political power and those in whom it is vested become, as it were, absolutized.

Politics is Not All Guns

Lenin warned against this "deviation" as well. Here is what he had to say on the then "Leftists," from anarchists to "Left Communists," at a session of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee on April 29, 1918: "Another thing you can't do is to come out with absurd phrases as Ghe [an anarchist.--E.A.] does, when he says that with a rifle he can force anyone.... When people here say that socialism can be won without learning from the bourgeoisie, I know that this is the psychology of an inhabitant of Central Africa. The only socialism we can imagine is one based on all the lessons learned through large-scale capitalist culture.... It is impossible to sweep aside the bourgeois atmosphere and bourgeois habits all at once; it needs the kind of organization on which all modern science and technology are based. To say a rifle will do the job is the greatest stupidity."

The remark about a "rifle," too, remains highly relevant today. Was it not the arch-ideologist of modern ultra-Leftism, Mao Zedong, who proclaimed that "power grows out of the barrel of a gun," which is as temptingly simple as it is dangerous? Mao went out of his way to persuade the Chinese to agree to a few years of hard work which would be followed, he assured, by "ten thousand years of happiness." It is a matter of record that the hard work of millions in the "great leap" period was in vain--precisely because the "idea" had no scientific foundation and was not backed up technically.

While essentially an anti-democratic, despotic approach to politico-economic problems--the very opposite of the Leninist approach--in form it appeared to be that of "war communism" and was received by many on the Left abroad as consistently revolutionary. But when the Maoists slashed through the complex interconnections of politics and economics, the latter was thrown back, and now it is admitted that the former, too, is bankrupt.

All this goes to show how right Lenin was when he condemned voluntarism, how timely was his warning against confusing politics with the force of arms. He took great care to see to it that politics was not divorced from economics, that the two were not at cross-purposes.

Pulling up the economic cart, so to speak, to the "harness" of political power could not proceed "at a gallop," without taking into consideration the nature of the cart," the archaic character of some of its "wheels," i.e., modes of production, or economic forms. That is why Lenin scoffed at the ultra-revolutionary phrasemongering of his "Left" opponents who insisted on the speediest "communization" of the entire economy, and warned against its hasty refashioning.

In other words, concrete political tasks must be commensurate with the socio-economic possibilities. The abiding relevance of this lesson pointed by Lenin is seen, for instance, from the policy of the present leadership of Afghanistan, which is endeavouring to bring economics and politics into conformity with each other. Among other things, it has taken into account the fact that 90 per cent of the country's population are illiterate. So far, there can only be the question of creating the material, cultural and political prerequisites of socialism in that country. The new Afghan government realizes the great danger of running ahead of developments.

"War Communism" and Abandonment of It

In 1918-20 the situation in Soviet Russia was such that the economic reality had to be rigidly subordinated to the political aims of consolidating the proletarian power and defeating the enemy in the Civil War. Its uncompromising character only strengthened the intention of the revolutionary masses to carry out a direct transition to communist production and distribution. But even then, while reckoning with this intention, Lenin used every opportunity to dissuade the impatient revolutionaries from taking unprepared, economically inexpedient steps. For example, already in the first post-October months, when signing numerous decrees on the nationalization of industrial enterprises and advocating its consistent implementation, he observed bitterly that "we have nationalized, confiscated, beaten down and put down more than we have had time to count." Somewhat later, while supporting the first joint land-tilling associations, state farms and communes, Lenin declared that "it would be the greatest folly to try to introduce socialized farming by decree," and that it would "take some time can certainly not be accomplished at one stroke."

Lenin highly appraised the policy of 1918-20 known as "war communism." Moreover, he regarded it as inevitable in the given conditions, stressing, in particular, that the strict centralization of all the resources of the country had ensured victory in the Civil War. But it was also Lenin who, as soon as new conditions and possibilities presented themselves, came out for a radical revision of that economic policy, insofar as the multistructural economy, and above all its small-commodity sector, had refused to flow into the channel of communist relations, to skip necessary stages of development. At the same time, the disposition of the entire industrial apparatus, of all materials and products only on instructions from the capital constrained the initiative of the masses and provided a nutrient medium for bureaucracy. What at first blance appears paradoxical but is essentially natural is that Lenin began to point to the danger of bureaucracy precisely during that period of the greatest economic dislocation and poverty: the growth of the machinery of state was a kind of compensation for the weakness of the economic basis.

TECHNICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL IMPROVEMENT OF MACHINE-TOOL SECTOR URGED

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[Editorial: "Raise Machine-Tool Building to a New Standard"]

[Text] As they start their work shift each day millions of Soviet workers take up their positions by machine tools, automatic lines, and forging and pressing and casting machines. Essentially all modern hardware is created with the aid of that equipment. The higher the technical standard of machine-tool building and the more productive and more accurate the implements of labor are, the more rapidly production efficiency will rise and the higher output quality will be.

Much has been done to create new shops and modernize existing ones and to increase production of modern models of equipment since the 25th CPSU Congress, which set the task of the faster development of this key machine-building sector. Our country now produces each year about 300,000 metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing and casting machines, many of which match the best domestic and world achievements. The sector has a developed network of modern plants and well-equipped research, design and technological organizations. The proportion of output bearing the state seal of quality is increasing.

At the same time increasingly great demands are being made of machine-tool building, so there must be no resting on laurels. The structure and technical and economic indicators of metalworking equipment still do not fully meet the growing demands. And because of this labor productivity in machine building is not rising fast enough, much metal goes to waste and sometimes the manufacturing precision of machine parts is reduced.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Minister recently adopted a resolution "On Significantly Improving the Technical Standard and Competitiveness of Metalworking, Casting and Wood-Processing Equipment and Tools." This decision marks a qualitatively new stage in our machine tool and tool industry's development. It is aimed at sharply raising the sector's technical standards in the 11th 5-Year Plan and considerably increasing production of the most progressive equipment.

A conference of machine-tool and tool-building industry workers was held. Its participants approved a comprehensive program for refitting the sector, exactingly assessed the work that has been done and outlined specific ways of improving the structure and raising the technical standards of the equipment produced.

The creators of equipment have been set the goal of creating in the 11th 5-Year Plan several hundred fundamentally new types of machine tools, forging and pressing and casting machines. This equipment must fully match the modern achievements of domestic and world science and be competitive in foreign markets. The main direction in improving equipment is a high level of automation, the reduction of metal-intensiveness and the production of equipment controlled by electronic systems. There must be a systematic switch from the production of odd times of equipment to the manufacture to complete sets of machine tools and machines.

The reduction of metal waste in equipment manufacture is promoted by both the extensive use of light and durable welded structures and increased production of progressive forging and pressing machines. With the aid of these, semifinished parts with minimum machining allowances can be obtained. Instructive experience of creating units of this kind has been accumulated in Dnepropetrovsk, for instance. There they produce hydraulic presses equipped with program control that work, as part of a set, with manipulators. These units make it possible to manufacture large precision forgings and to reduce metal expenditure by up to 30 percent in the process.

In order to make an efficient and smooth start to implementing the planned program it is necessary above all to expedite design work in the sector. Under the present procedure for elaborating technical documentation a considerable number of specialists is involved in interdepartmental coordination and liaison of various kinds. This procedure should be revised and simplified, and designs and orders for batching-up articles [komplektuyushchiye izdeliya] and materials must be drawn up more rapidly. The Ministry of the Machine-Tool and Tool-Building Industry, the USSR State Standards Committee and the USSR Gossnab must have their input here.

The technical standard and quality of machine-tool building output are largely dependent on the efforts of working people in the allied sectors that supply batching-up assemblies and articles, including precision bearings, electric drives, program control systems and various electronic and optical devices. High standards and excellent quality in these will make it possible to create first-class equipment and thereby to cope successfully with the program that has been formulated.

The refitting of existing plants must be expedited and obsolete output must be more boldly replaced by new output. The collective of the Ivanovo heavy machine tool-building plant has accumulated interesting experience of this. It has boldly switched to producing efficient program-controlled machining centers instead of ordinary universal lathes. Such experience must be disseminated in every possible way.

Great responsibility lies with construction organizations, which must build and modernize machine tool-building facilities. In the past years of the 5-year plan they have failed to meet targets for commissioning new capacities. The organizations under the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and Main Administration for Construction in Moskovskaya Oblast are lagging particularly badly. All the construction workers taking part in refitting the sector must this year make up for their omissions and prepare in good time to carry out the work planned for the coming period.

The success of anything depends primarily on people. The resolution of the tasks defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution will demand intensive work and improved professional skill from machine-tool builders. Party organizations, trade union committees and economic leaders must bring home to every working person the importance of the planned program, reveal more widely the sector's development prospects and seek to insure that every working person struggles still more actively to expedite scientific and technical progress.

In response to the concern shown by party and government for the sector's development Soviet machine-tool builders are filled with the desire to mark the concluding year of the 5-year plan with shock labor and to cope honorably with their crucial tasks.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1-6 APRIL

LD050114/LD070257 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1-6 April times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

1 April

Sowing has begun in the northern Tyanshan area, in Alma-Atinskaya oblast. It is planned to sow almost 400,000 hectares here in 5-7 working days. Sowing is also in progress in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts. (0000 GMT)

2 April

Grain and pulse crops have been sown on half the allocated area in Tadzhikistan. A cold spring delayed sowing but it is now in full swing. (0530 GMT)

RSFSR Deputy Agriculture Minister German Sergeyevich Ogryzkin reports that in the RSFSR as a whole in the past 2 and 1/2 months the sale of meat and eggs to the state has been increased and the population of cattle, cows and poultry has risen and a greater increase of calves has been obtained. Many oblasts are taking practical measures to increase the population of pigs, sheep and to raise the milk and meat productivity of farm units. Having taken a good pace in increasing the production of milk and meat since the first days of keeping cattle stalled, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR have consolidated this pace during wintering and have been working persistently in January-February of this year. These include the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Kirovskaya, Kurskaya, Tomskaya, Kamchatskaya and Sakhalinskaya oblasts, and the Tatarskaya and Karelskaya ASSR's. Many such examples can be cited. But, unfortunately, things are not like that everywhere. This applies first of all to the farms of Kurganskaya, Orenburgskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Omsksya oblasts and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays. Here there are no serious causes for the drop in milk yields and in the production and procurements of milk. During the first months of the current year things have worsened in the work of milk farm units at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vladimirskaya, Voronezhskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts and the Mariyskaya Autonomous Republic. Average daily gains in weight on feed and the delivery weight conditions of cattle and pigs remain low. For this reason the March plan for the supply of cattle to the enterprises of the processing industry was only half fulfilled by the farms of Orelskaya, Kalininskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts, the Mordovskaya ASSR. And at the farms of Orenburgskaya, Amurskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and of the Bashkirskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's and Altayskiy Kray it found itself under the threat of nonfulfillment. (2115 GMT)

3 April

A new variety of wheat (Tspsh)-Skorospelaya, has been produced at the Uzbek grain research institute and sown in Dzhizakskaya, Samarkandskaya and Kashkadarinskaya oblasts. The variety will withstand drought well and give yield up to 27 quintals per hectare. It also contains more protein than the local seeds used before. It is also resistant to plant diseases. Over 40,000 hectares will be sown with new varieties in Uzbekistan this year. Work has begun on a plan for use of land resources up to the year 2000. It includes much attention to prevention of soil erosion, particularly in the south and east. New methods of cultivation have already put a stop to erosion on almost 30 million hectares. The average yield on these lands has increased 2-3 quintals per hectare. Some agricultural machines are also being adapted to till the soil in a manner less conducive to erosion. (0100 GMT)

In Odessa, new varieties of spring barley Odesskiy-69 and Idesskiy-70 have been created at the all-union selection and genetics institute. They are now being sown on the steppe zones of Volgogradskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts. They provide over 50 quintals per hectare and are highly drought resistant. (0900 GMT)

4 April

Sowing of sugar beets has begun in the Kuban. This year over 200,000 hectares has been allocated to this crop. (1000 GMT)

In Chimkentskaya Oblast mass sowing of corn has begun. This season mechanized detachments have pledged to obtain 400 quintals per hectare green material, almost 100 over plan. This will make it possible to lay in about an extra 100,000 tons of silage. In response to the party-government decision the area for mixed sowing of feed crops is to be increased fivefold as compared with last year. Perennial grasses and feed beet are to be cultivated in mixture with corn, and along with lucerne Sudan grass is to be grown. This provides double the amount of hay. In Stavropolskiy Kray the last trainloads of machinery ordered for spring fieldwork are being unloaded. The equipment includes special new machines for cultivating intertilled crops without the need for manual labor.

5 April

In the southern rayons of Khabarovskin Kray hundreds of hectares have been sown with grain crops. The intention is to get at least 17 quintals per hectare. (0205 GMT)

The sowing of rice has begun in Krasnodarskiy Kray. The growers intend to harvest 1.1 million tons of rice this year. (0530 GMT)

Cotton sowing is under way in eight of Uzbekistan's oblasts. This year the republic's growers intend to gather 5,850,000 tons of cotton. (0530 GMT)

6 April

In Tadzhikistan, the mass sowing of cotton is under way. So far more than 70,000 hectares have been sown, 25 percent of the plan. It is intended to harvest 300,000 tons of fine fiber cotton this year, 40,000 tons more than last year. The farmers have pledged to give the country a total of 903,000 tons of cotton. (0100 GMT)

The planting of potatoes in the virgin lands of Kashkadarinskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan, has been completed. The work has been done twice as fast as last year. The large fields gave the machinery higher efficiency. Potatoes are now being planted in other oblasts of the republic, which will help to overcome the difficult weather conditions of the drawn-out winter. Specialized farms expect to get their harvest in June and will then plant the fields with vegetables and corn. (0100 GMT)

Spring fieldwork is starting in Nikolayevskaya Oblast after heing held up for nearly a month by the weather. (0500 GMT)

The Oktyabrskaya Revolutsiya agricultural machine building plant in Odessa has fulfilled ahead of schedule its spring orders for the agricultural workers of Belorussia, Lithuania and the northern Caucasus. Up to 100 rapid multiple-unit tractor plows come off the production line every day. (0900 GMT)

The mass sowing of beets has got under way in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. In the alleys of the Talass and Chu rivers hundreds of mechanized units are carrying out harrowing and cultivation of the soil and the sowing units are going along behind them. In the farms the watering equipment and sprinklers have been brought out to the start positions. (0900 GMT)

Cotton sowing has begun in Tashauzskaya Oblast, Turkmenia. (1330 GMT)